RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 199— BOMBAY, SATURDAY AUGUST 21 1926 ONE ANNA

The Great Million Dollar French Picture
Stagged in unparalleled magnificence amidst the brilliant Settings of a Royal Court

"KONIGSMARK"

12 PARTS
All Complete in one show featuring the most beautiful woman in Paris
HUGUETTE DUFLOS

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY at
3-30; 5-45; 8; 10-15
P. M (S. T.)

The World's Most GORGEOUS FILM of the story of a ROYAL ROMANCE!

KONIGSMARK

Two hours complete Show: Please note the timings carefully.

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

A PICTURE THAT IS ABSORBING FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE END!

8 PARTS "PLEASURE MAD" THIS WEEK

Full of thrills yet true to life featuring
MARY ALDEN and HUNTLEY GORDON
TOBOGANNING FROM THE HEIGHT OF INSANE LUXURY TO THE VALLEY OF DUTY AND CONTENT.
A REGINALD BARKER PRODUCTION!
A VIVID STORY OF THE AGE OF JAZZTIME AND DIVORCE
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BEST EXCHANGE RATES
GIVEN FOR ALL
FOREIGN MONEY

Sovereigns, Sterling Notes, Dollar Notes, Francs, Lira, Yen, etc. bought and sold at best gain to Customers. Drafts on London procured at the raling rate.

We also sell rare Curios, Antiques, Sandalwood ware, Art Brassware, and Travelling Kit; Fine Nilgiri Teas and Pure Eucalyptus Oil.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1|2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1|2 per cent p annum on the minimum monthly balan Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS gran against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Busine transacted.
MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET,
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JEWERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES WANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and C. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income..	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, 16th September, 1926, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1926 to the 18th SEPTEMBER 1926 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors
Tata Sons Limited Agents,
JOHN PETERSON,
Director.

Bombay, 20th August, 1926.

27184

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

AS MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1926, is a Public Holiday, the 1st class bogie carriage, which usually leaves Nasik by the 2 Up Mail on Monday morning, will instead leave Nasik by the same train on TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.

17th August, 1926.

27163

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING THE POONA SEASON.

THE WEEK END EXPRESS leaving Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY, the 20th instant will return on MONDAY, the 23rd instead of Sunday, the 22nd instant and run to following revised timings :—

Poona	d.	19.00
Kirkee	d.	19-08
Talegaon	d.	19.41
Lonavla	a.	20-19
	d.	20-24
Khandala	d.	20-32
Karjat	a.	21-23
	d.	21-28
Neral	d.	21-41
Kalyan	a.	22-19
	d.	22-24
Byculla	a.	23-11
V. T. Bombay.	a.	23-29

H G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th August, 1926.

27161

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held this day an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1926, at the rate of Rupees Two annas eight per share (Free of Income Tax) was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 16th September, 1926, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 24th August, 1926.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in due course. Shareholders are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the undersigned.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1926 to FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.
E. J. BUNBURY.
Joint General Manager.
Agents.

Forbes Building,
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 18th August, 1926.

27166

THE MATHRADAS MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1926, at 2-45 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as a Director
3. To elect Directors in the place of those, who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 20th day of August, 1926, to the 31st day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1926.

27189

THE CEYLON SPG & WG. CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1926. at 2-50 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 20th day of August, 1926, to the 31st day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS. LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1926. 27190

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th September, 1926, at 3-30 p.m (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Mr. Jyotendra Lalubhai Mehta as a Director of the Company in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E. retiring under Article 103 of the Articles of Association.
4. To re-elect Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association. as a Director of the Company.
5. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. A. J. Raymond who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th September, 1926 to 15th September, 1926, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co..
Agents.

Bombay, 12th August, 1926.

N. B.—The Dividend when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, 1926, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m., on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 3rd September, 1926.

27187

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Currimbhoy House" No. 12.14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as a Director
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 20th day of August, 1926, to 31st day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1926.

27186

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House" No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1926, at 2.35 p.m. (Standard time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 20th day of August, 1926, to the 31st day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1926.

27187

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO. [I.TD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1926, at 2-40 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company as notified in the Press are CLOSED from the 20th day of August, 1926, to the 31st day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1926.

27188

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for the post of the HEALTH OFFICER, Corporation of Madras, will be received by the Commissioner up to 31st October 1926.

The post carries a salary ranging from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 with a motor car allowance of Rs. 75, a month, the initial salary being fixed according to the merits of the applicant. The applicant should be a Graduate in Medicine possessing the D. P. H. qualification and should not be a Government servant. The appointee should agree to serve the Corporation for a period of 5 years.

J. VENKATANARAYANA,
Commissioner.

Corporation of Madras, Madras, India,
17th August, 1926.

27192

WANTED.

A CHIEF ENGINEER for the Condenser, Ice-plant and other machinery of the Quarantine Station at Kamaran in the Red Sea. Applicants should possess First Class Engineer's Certificate. Preference will be given to applicants with previous experience of Condensers and Ice-plants.

Pay of the post Rs. 500 per month with free quarters lighting, fuel, water and ice in quantities permitted to officers of similar standing in the Establishment of the Quarantine Station.

The appointment will be by agreement for a period of five years in the first instance, if the candidate gives satisfaction after six months' probation.

On appointment the candidate will be subject to the rules and regulations of Government applicable to Kamaran.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

B. R REILLY,
First Assistant Resident, Aden.

Aden Residency,
The 12th August, 1926.

27182

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS after vacation on 1st September; Staff includes 3 Graduates, 2 trained teachers; Moulvi and Under-graduates. Good University results; 3 out of 6 passed Matriculation. One getting University Scholarship, another passed with distinction. Accommodation for few boys more; Write for particulars to Mr. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.

27134

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 35[illegible] of 1925.

SHORT CA[illegible]

Plaint presented and file[illegible]rd day of December, 192[illegible]

Summons to answer plain[illegible]r Section 27 O.V.rr 1,5,7 and 8 and C[illegible]r9 of the Code of Civil Proc[illegible]

RASHID JAMSHED of B[illegible] Parsi Inhabitant, residing at [illegible] koper and carrying on busi[illegible] Dongri outside the Fort of Bom[illegible] bay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HUSSEIN HAJI MAHOMED HUSSEN YAZADI ZERGER of Yazd in Persia, Shia Mohamedan Inhabitant, residing at Yazd ..... Defendant.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, GREETING: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 11,557-15-6 with interest on the sum of Rs. 8,138-14-6 from the 17th day of November 1925, until judgment and costs of the suit together with interest on judgment at 6 p.c. per annum until payment you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of September, 1926, at eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 9th day of December, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Ag: Prothonotary,
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MIRZE & MIRZE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

27195

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF WILLIAM PATRICK COWIE—Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of the Act XXVIII of 1866, that all persons having any claim against the estate of late William Patrick Cowie of Loynton Hall Newport, in the County of Salop in England C.I.E., I.C.S., European. who died at the South Hill Nursing Home, 19, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, in the City of Birmingham in England on the 1st day of August, 1924, and Probate of whose estate was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 11th day of May, 1926, to Arthur S. Campbell, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased (reserving the right of Charles R. H. Ball, the other Executor in the said Will named to come in and apply to the High Court for probate thereof) are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their Office in the Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort. Bombay, after which the Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for Arthur S. Campbell, the Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

C27169

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAL SUKHBHAI WADILAL, KAIKHUSRU TEMULJI MODY and KANAYALAL R. DAVE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance; possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land in the village of Latur, Zilla Oosman Abad, near Hyderabad Deccan, containing by admeasurement 45 Acres and 21 Gunthas or thereabouts together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon and all and singular the Ginning and Pressing Factory, containing 51 gins with engine, boiler, donkey pump and machinery plant accessories stores, spare-parts or spare machines, tools, implements and appliances erected fixed or placed or lying thereon and together with bungalows Engineers' quarters, servants' quarters storeroom, standing thereon bearing Old Survey Nos. 172 and 173 and New Survey Nos. 183, 184, 185 and 201 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by Survey Nos. 133, 171 on or towards the West by Survey No. 174, on or towards the North by Kanemri Goan fields and on or towards the South by Latur Railway Station.

Dated this 19th day of August 1926.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

27183

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an AUCTION SALE held on the 15th day of August. 1926, at the premises in Suit No. 896 of 1916 wherein Bai MONGIBAI, widow of Morarji Purmanand is the Plaintiff and RANCHHORDAS DAMODERDAS and others are Defendants and under instructions from Messrs. Unwalla Peroz-shaw and Papa. Attorneys for Messrs. Lukhmidas Vassonji, Jumnadas Vassonji and Hirjee Vassonji and in pursuance of the consent decree, dated 10th April, 1924, and consent order dated 5th July 1926, made in the above suit, the undermentioned property was sold to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the building standing thereon with 8 living rooms on the 1st floor and 8 shops on the ground floor, situate lying and being at Kamathipura Bazar Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by vacant land belonging to Waghji Mulari Darura Nanu, on the West by the Kamatipura Bazar Road on the North by the 3rd Kamatipura Street and on the South by 2nd Kamatipura Street and which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 10071 and New Survey No. 5712 and Cadastral Survey No. 789, Byculla Division and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 921 and Street Nos. 3.15.

Dated this 18th day of August. 1926.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

27172

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TUTICORIN.

I. P. 31 of 1924.

(1) SEVALAI S. V. VALASUBRAMANIA PILLAI, (2) SEVALAI S. V. SATHIVELU PILLAI ... Insolvents

THE undersigned will hold a sale of a Cotton Ginning Factory, belonging to the abovenamed insolvents "free of encumbrance" on 17.9.26 in the premises of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Tuticorin. The sale will commence from 12 noon and will be concluded only after approval by Court. The upset price is Rs. 8,000. The sale will be held subject to a lease which expires by 15-10-26.

DESCRIPTION.

1. The factory is situated a few yards from the Railway station of Nalli, situate on the main South Indian Railway line, between Madras and Tuticorin.
2. It has an oil engine "Imperial Make" of 38 H.-P. with accessories such as water pump, water tank and 1 long water pipe.
3. It has a dynamo and a supply of 22 electric lights inclusive of 1 big dome light.
4. There are 9 gins and an opener for cleaning kappas.
5. There is a blacksmith's shop containing a drilling machine, bellows, hammers, Adagal, spanners, etc.
6. It has a Pirithattu some taps, dies, emery stone with tank frame, etc.
7. The factory has a big godown, store room, office rooms, etc.
8. There are 7 shops attached to the factory.
9. The extent of the whole site inclusive of the actual portion on which the factory is built is about 1.76 acres.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had, on application to the undersigned.

S. R. SANKARA IYER,
Receiver.

5-8-26. R3647

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAHOMED HUSSEIN CASSUM NANJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased.

(1.) ABDULABHAI CASSUM NANJI. (2.) JAFERBHAI HANSRAJ. (3.) SAKINA JAFFER HANSRAJ. (4.) SHERBANOOBAI CASSUM, NANJI and (5.) KOOLSUMBAI CASSUM NANJI, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 5 residing at Queens Road, without the Fort of Bombay and No. 2, residing at Palkhi Mohoha, without the Fort of Bombay, the executors according to their tenor named in the last will and testament of deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 13th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. LALA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

27170

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

WANTED YOUNGMEN, who within the four walls of their own homes can do for us in spare moments the easiest clerical work on highly decent weekly cash payments. All the necessary papers, postage and stationery will be supplied by us at our own cost. Full particulars forwarded on any address on receipt of an Anna postal envelope with your own address written clearly on it. WRITE IMMEDIATELY to EDISON & CO., GUJRANWALA.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS. Apply personally to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3654

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER to work an Ice Factory, Ruston Oil Engine. Write to Box No. 1785, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3638

WANTED.—Earnest, ambitious, men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly at home. Apply sharp BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3619

WANTED—An experienced PROOF READER, able to pass final proofs of English book-work. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply Box No. 1787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3651

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

TO LET.—Cotton Cleaning Factory with Commodious Godowns either for SALE or HIRE at Club Road. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 1781, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3622

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, Pianos, Safes, Chest of Drawers, Chesterfield Suites, Almyrahs, Single Beds, etc. BYREN & CO., 107, Apollo Street, Fort.
T27197

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	325
Corona Improved Model with case ...	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap. like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard ...	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.
Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Estd. 1903.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision at reduced fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3640

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—REBUILT CRUDE OIL ENGINES, 10, 15, 20 Crossley; 8, 24, 28, 35, 45 National Heavy type, etc. Inquiries solicited for any kind of Machinery. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R3603

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

CONSULT Prof. BHANU Geomancer. Poona City, when Astrologers fail. Re. ONE for five Queries. Furnish correct Question-Time. Satisfaction guaranteed.
P R3626

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

COME and SEE; and you will STAY;

WELCOME HOTEL.

(Madras Brahmins' Lodge), 103, Frere Road, Bombay. Telephone 21386. Telegram "KANOMAR."—From 1st September, 1926. Boarding and Lodging. Charges to suit rich and poor. Concession to First Class Lodgers joining in September 1926. Most Central Place. Airy and commodious Rooms. All modern conveniences. Near to Victoria Terminus. Tram line. General Post office, The Docks and Business offices in the city. Apply sharp.
R R3645

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 25,000 on sound security. Apply Box No. 1788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3657

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FRAGMENTS FROM NATURES FILMS —Startling revelations of the unseen mysteries of mankind, revealed for the first time By J. ALLEN PRIOR. Rs. 2 only from THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
L R3641

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
One Lot of Christmas Stockings.
2 cases Fish Hooks.
5 cases each 2 doz. 16 oz. bottle French pure olive oil.
9 cases each 8 doz.—4 oz. bottle French pure olive oil.
2 Tyres and Tubes (895 x 135) new and in good condition
1 Lot Art Boards, wave crest art papers (assorted numbers).

By order of Messrs. Nanji Bhagwan and Bros. Jewellers and on account and risk of Bisesardal Vasudev:—
Pearl and gold ornaments such as bangles bandh, etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS FURNITURE MADE BY DEWJEE CANJEE, COTTAGE PIANO, LINEN, COOKING UTENSILS, ETC., ETC., OF THE "HOTEL MAJESTIC."

This day SATURDAY, the 21st inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a large lot of surplus furniture, etc.

Consisting of Leather and Tapestry lined sofas with spring cushion, lounge easy chairs mahoganized, arm and without arm chairs, reclining sofas, one Ebonywood Iron frame Cottage Piano-forte by "Bluthner" writing tables, show case, Tea and coffee sets, Tea-trays, centre pieces, Bread Basket, Butter Knives, Jam spoons, Ice-tongs, Damask Napkins and table covers, aprons, bed-sheets, Turkish Towels, Mosquito Curtains, a large lot of cooking utensils etc., etc.

The above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, ALSO JACOBEAN AND BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE COTTAGE PIANO, CABINET PHONOGRAPH, ENGLISH ICE BOX, RICH PERSIAN CARPETS ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Mr. "Casinath Bungalow," Napean Sea Road (where the furniture have been removed for sale) valuable and handsome furniture by 'John Roberts,' also made to order Jacobean furniture, elaborately carved blackwood furniture rich glass, crockery and platedware, telescopic dinning table, and arm chairs, Mirror back sideboards and Dumbwaiters, rich Persian Carpets, Handsome Leather lined Drawing Room Jacobean Suite, Comfortable Chesterfield Sofas and Lounge Easy Chairs, handsome silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, single and double Bevelled Glass panel Door almyras, cloth and gown Presses, Wardrobes, Dressing Chest of Drawers, one sweet toned iron frame Cottage Piano by George Rogers and Sons, in very good condition, Cabinet Phonograph with records, Long arm easy chairs, Hatstand, one large English ice-box with refregerator, etc., etc., the property of R. J. Duff, Esq., of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD LAND OF THE PORT TRUST OF BOMBAY TOGETHER WITH A RICE GODOWN STANDING THEREON AT CARNAC BUNDER.

By the order of K.M. Taleyarkhan Esq., the Agl. Official Assignee of Pombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Lalji Virji (Insolvent) traded as Dewsey Padamsey and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th August, 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the leasehold land together with the rice godown standing thereon as per Lease dated 26th September 1916, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Dewsey Padamsey and Co., of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with a rise godown standing thereon situate at Carnac Bunder on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 299 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Plot No. 13 of Dewsey Khetsey, on or towards the South by Plot No. 15 of Poonja Thackersey, on or towards the East by Port Trust Vacant Land and on or towards the West by Public Road and which said premises from Plot No. 14 of the area laid out by the said Trustees at Carnac Bunder aforesaid for a Rice Bazar and are assessed by the Collertor of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3186 and 8480.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, at their offic at 77, Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE BETWEEN TRIMBAK PURSHRAM ST., AND 2ND PATHAN STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Vrajlal & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Bhutaji Raichand & Co. and on account and at the risk of Adamally Abdul Hussein and Gyasin Abdul Hussein the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th July 1924, made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property on Saturday the 21st August 1926 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being between Trimbak Purshram Street and 2nd Pathan Street outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 49 Square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No New Survey No. B/5143 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 7-83 and Street Nos. 63-66 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3932 Division Bhuleshwar and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by 2nd Pathan Street on or towards the West by the said Trimbak Purshram Street on or towards the North by the property of Mulji Dharmsey and on or towards the South by the property of late Vinayak Jotuar and which premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Vrajlal and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay.
Tele. No. 22736.

SALE by order of Bai Jamnabai, wife of Jagan Manglia, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sakharam Sawlaram Patil Awti, Ganpat Vithoba Patil Awti and Narayan Vithoba Patil Awti, the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 26th September, 1923, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Half share in Freehold land bearing New Survey No. 3594, Cadastral Survey No. 292 Mazagaon Division with the Tank messuage tenements dwelling houses bungalow chawls and premises commonly known by the name of "Pokarnee House" situate at Mazagaon in Bombay admeasuring about 4280 square yards free from Government tax and which said premises and houses, are, entered in the books of Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 4 now under E Ward No. 5163 (1) 5167-68-5163 (2), 5164, 5165 and 56, 5169, 5170, 5171, 5172 and Street No. 17-4-517 A, 19—1—2—5—6—7—8 and 9 and which said premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagor's tenants.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, 94, Medows Street, Fort or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,552/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullendur	
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS.—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
21 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN*	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,982
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		16,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,590
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,982
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,590
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India
†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡First Class Passengers only.
¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.
The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.
Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Pombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,288

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan
	OATHAY ..	for Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan.
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
25th Aug.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
27th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Sept.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY and DURING THIS WEEK

Most High Class Indian Picture Show in the City.

KRISHNA'S ANOTHER CLASSIC PRODUCTION

A CROWN for TWO DAYS

BEAUTIFUL SOCIAL STORY

Showing have some society scoundrels move in this world as innocent persons !—How the Devils in the Garb of Saints deceive the people ! How the lives of young girls are spoiled by early marriages ! How the devilish old customs butcher the young ladies' lives ? etc. etc.

ALSO BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCE

Miss GULAB Well-known actress of the Indian Filmdom will appear on the Stage for the First time

SPECIAL MUSIC—SPECIAL SONG—

DON'T MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY

COME With Friends and Family

TIME Saturday, Sunday, Holiday at 3 P. M. DAILY 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI RD.

SPECIALLY FOR COCOANUT DAY HOLIDAY

A Joint Concert

By Miss PADMAVATIBAI—the Famous Singer FROM BENARES AND

MUMTAZ BEGUM alias PUTLABAI THE RENOWNED DANCER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MUSIC LOVERS OF BOMBAY. and

A FINE TREAT FOR THE HOLIDAY.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

A Programme that is crammed up with music and dances to suit all tastes.

PLACE :—Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

TIME :—MONDAY, 23rd August, 1926, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

RATES, Rs 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and ans. 8 tax extra

Tickets could be reserved at the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Bombay. S J. OVALEKAR, Manager.

IMPERIAL CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

Presents

TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK

Kohinoor Film Coy's Jewel Production

MUMTAZ-MAHAL

It is a well-known, attractive love-story of Mogul Emperor reviving memories the cause of "TAJ-MAHAL" a wonder of the World.

Written by Mr. DAVE
Directed by Mr. HOMI MASTER
Photographed by Mr. DEWARE

Featuring Miss GOHAR and Miss SULOCHNA and other Selected Kohinoor Stars

DAILY FOUR SHOWS At 5—7—9 & 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

The Colossal Success from the London Pavilion

Depicting an elaborate settings of ancient Egyptian Court Life the Deep Pathos of the death of Pharaoh's only son!

"THE TEN Commandments"

11 REELS.

The huge figures of the God Osirus and Sphinx. The Days of the Glory of the Pharaohs shown on the screen in all their Majesty, Mystery and Magnificence.

It's the world's greatest motion picture achievement !

THE STUPENDOUS GLORIOUS!

SATURDAY and SUNDAY 3-30, 6, 8-15 and 10-30

MONDAY to FRIDAY 6, 8-15 and 10-30

MONDAY MATINEE SHOW at 3-30 p.m. on account of Cocoanut Holiday.

PRICES :— Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3, Including Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA, SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-DAY TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Hindoostan Film Co's Mythological Picture

MOON CURSED

BY

GANPATI

An interesting story of SHRIKRISHNA'S life—

Time and Rates as Usual.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM.

NOTE THE DATE 28th AUGUST

WHEN

Saraswati Film Co.'s Historical Super Production

DULARI

BEGINS—STARTS

EVERY ONE MUST SEE IT AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

Harold Lloyd in Girl Shy

A Pathe Picture

Banish the blues with Lloyd—SEE this joyous jester and laugh yourself sick ! —It's all in fun !

Eight Gloom-Chasing Reels!

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P M.

Matinee To-day & To-morrow at 4 p. m.

For the Third and Last Week

By Special Request

The Biggest and Best Show in Town.

Reduced Prices this Week, Box 2/4/- Stalls 2/- Dress Circle 1/8, Orchestra Stalls 1/-, Balcony -/8/- Gallery -/4/-

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

Lovers of Music. Don't Miss.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT

PLACE : MARWARI VIDYALAYA

Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Time :—9-30 p.m, Sunday 22nd August, '26

The Programme will include

The Melodious and Scientific Singing of Principal Vamanrao Padhye of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur and The Well-known Prof. Raghunathrao Patwardhan will play on Violin and Jaltarang.

For Plan and Booking of Seats please enquire with

Prof. BABURAO GOKHALE (S. P.)

Maharastra Sangit Vidyalaya,

Sardargriha Top floor, near Crawford Market

CROWN CINEMA

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

SHARDA FILM CO'S PICTURE

MADAN KALA

Also

INDIAN DANCE with INDIAN MUSIC

Sat. Sun. Holiday Extra Show at 3 P. M

DAILY : 5—7—9—11—P. M.

REDUCED RATES.

As. 3-1-8 & Rs 1 & 1-8-0

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 20.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 19th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 19. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 00	55 67	26 10	42 86
Fort ..	0 01	81 01	29 16	47 84
J J. Hospital	0 03	65 38	..	45 80

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 20th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.718 inches (·034 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.659 " (.028 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.004
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.5 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (2.6 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.1 degrees (3.9 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 81 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m W
Velocity " " 16 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 9
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.55 "
" " " year 58.71 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th August 1926, giving data for the preseding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 3.40". of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the submontane districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi and Allahabad report each a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the east and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. Both humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had 0.31" of rain, Aimer 1.15", Kotah 0.71", Mount Abu 0.20" and Jodhpur a light fall. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in west Rajputana and locally in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.76" of rain, Ahmedabad 0.22" and Neemuch 1.76". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of the division. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West and Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.65" of rain, Saugor 0.56", Hoshangabad 1.25" Nagpur 0.21" and Raipur 0.24". Skies are heavily clouded. The air locally more humid than usual in the north of the area Maximum temperature was below normal in the northern and eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.22" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86deg 9 (3 degs above normal) and a minimum of 81degs.1 (1 above normal): elsewhere temperature was normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is not far from normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression has weakened still further and is now over Central India. There is a break in the Arabian Sea Monsoon. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, Central India West, the west Central Provinces and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and Kathiawar.

Forecast.—Decrease in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 19th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The yesterday's depression is weakening rapidly over the Central Provinces where some heavy falls have again occurred. Conditions are favourable for the formation of another depression in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Punjab and Kumaon Hills, Sind, east Rajputana, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. the east United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Assam the west United Provinces and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report were:—Mergui, Tavoy, Diamond Island, Toungoo two inches; aRngoon one; Bassein, Kyaukpyu, Yamethin three; Chaibasa one and a half; Simla, Dalhousie, Peshawar one; Cherai two Udaipur one; Seoni two; Pachmarhi three; Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Friday THE 20th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	..	0.16	1.24	—1.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	2.36	4.24	—1.88	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	3.40	21.77	15.29	+5.48	34.77
Lahore	..	6.98	10.80	—3.82	19.62
Hissar	..	11.45	7.94	+3.51	14.47
Ambala ..	0.08	22.80	16.26	+6.54	30.49
Delhi	..	18.90	15.72	+3.18	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.06	17.91	16.37	+1.54	26.90
Mainpur ..	..	15.76	15.30	+0.46	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.14	21.11	23.74	—2.63	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	17.93	20.85	—2.92	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.14	14.50	23.99	—9.49	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.02	1.10	+0.51	3.68
Karachi ..	0.01	4.25	5.21	—0.96	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	5.88	6.68	—0.80	11.79
Ajmer ..	1.15	11.83	13.28	—1.45	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.31	14.36	15.16	—0.80	24.21
Kotah ..	0.71	12.64	18.34	—5.70	28.23
Mount Abu ..	0.02	41.91	41.82	+0.29	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj	0.79	21.62	10.44	11.18	14.39
Dwaraka ..	..	7.16	9.78	—2.6.	13.52
Veraval ..	..	30.66	14.66	16.00	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	20.58	19.09	+1.49	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.04	14.66	13.80	+0.86	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.68	40.98	30.44	10.54	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.22	26.79	21.91	+4.88	28.83
Deesa ..	0.02	13.04	17.07	—4.0.	24.70
Cental India W-					
Neemuch ..	1.76	24.00	18.48	+5.52	29.19
Indore ..	0.12	15.21	20.85	—5.64	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.65	27.88	36.44	—8.56	55.11
Saugor ..	0.56	32.22	30.03	+2.19	44.95
Hoshangabad	1.25	14.45	31.90	+9.55	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.04	18.65	18.07	+0.5.	29.63
Akola	..	25.40	19.02	+6.38	31.30
Amraoti ..	0.02	14.89	19.31	—4.42	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.21	34.49	29.90	+4.59	48.97
Chanda	..	30.56	32.16	—1.60	51.90
Raipur ..	0.24	22.06	32.42	10.36	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	..	55.62	52.28	+3.43	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.02	87.44	75.68	11.76	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.16	70.51	72.48	—1.97	94.95
Karwar ..	0.22	78.80	90.34	11.54	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	..	10.74	10.98	—0.24	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	11.42	9.99	+1.43	22.33
Poona ..	..	16.62	14.57	+2.05	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	11.97	11.75	+0.22	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	4.24	7.21	—2.97	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.03	41.01	31.80	+9.21	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	..	13.89	14.79	+5.10	27.53
Nizamabad				—4.45	40.08
Indur ..	..	17.68	22.13		
Hyderabad ..	..	7.42	15.24	—7.81	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.07	84.85	88.85	—4.00	125.68
Calicut ..	0.11	93.04	75.82	17.22	117.16
Cochin ..	0.32	72.89	60.09	12.80	114.51
Trivandrum	0.16	24.16	23.39	+0.77	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.20	26.62	15.22	11.42	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	..	11.47	15.71	—4.24	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.32	5.28	—1.96	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	12.04	10.51	+1.53	31.23
Madras ..	..	4.57	8.65	—4.08	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.26	7.31	10.44	—3.13	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4.73	3.83	+0.90	23.29
Trichinopoly	..	4.00	4.76	—0.76	83.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.40	5.58	—5.18	54.98

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The above Company which is a purely Indian concern has been transacting business in India since its establishment in 1910. During this period of its existence, the Company has been able to own a building of its own costing Rs. 6 3/4 lakhs and its surplus funds have been invested in approved securities. Among various schemes of life assurances, recently introduced are life insurance and investment scheme.

TODDY-BOOTH IN KHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Aug. 19.

It is reported that a license has been granted for opening a toddy-booth on Ghodbunder Road in Khar Scheme No. VII and the hut required for the purpose is in course of erection. The Laxmi Nagar (Khar) Residents Association has protested against its location and an emergent meeting of the Association is to be held on 22nd instant to consider what concerted action should be taken in case the license is not cancelled.

Mr. Harilal Maganlal Dave, municipal councillor, Ahmedabad died on Tuesday. Out of respect for his memory, the meeting of Municipal Board was adjourned on Thursday evening after passing a resolution of condolence.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Kund under date 19th August:—On account of derailment of 17 wagons of 216 down goods train at mile 62/6 on the Rewari-Phulera chord at 11 p.m. on 18th August, traffic will be interrupted for 48 hours. Transhipment of passengers and parcels is being arranged at site of accident. There has been no injury or loss of life.—A.P.

A deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. Ramadoss, the Mahant of Tirupati and others waited on the Governor of Madras to object to the re-enactment of the re. Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act.—A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 20.

A drop of 13 to 10 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: The following private estimates are to hand:—

Clement Curtis and Co., Chicago:—Condition 63.3 per cent. Crop 15,512,000 bales.

Fossick Bureau, Memphis:—Condition 62.2 per cent. Crop 14,893,000 bales.

Local Market:—Although it seems a large crop is possible it is still too early to work on this assumption. Consumers have not secured their normal supplies in expectation of lower prices. The market appears over-sold and with the critical months ahead we believe purchases in easy markets will prove profitable, as no doubt there will be a large demand for the first supplies of the new crop owing to mills generally requiring stocks.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Crop deterioration being severe favour purchases on weakness."

The next Bureau and Ginners Reports will be published on Monday the 23rd instant.

Though a small decline was reported in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged with Broach August at Rs. 343½ and fluctuating within a couple of rupees closed at Rs. 344 1/2. There was very little doing in this contract. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 313 1/2 and improved to Rs. 314 1/2 on buying by Bazar operators. On Shroffs selling the market eased to Rs. 313 and closed at the same rate. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 313 1/4 and closed quiet at Rs. 313 1/2 on moderate buying by shroffs.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 300 1/2 and going up b a rupee on buying by local operators eased to Rs. 299 on shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 299 1/2. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 250.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday with limited inquiry.

To-day 100 bales Broach, 100 bales Surat, 100 bales Navsari, 200 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Kalagin in all 600 bales. were tendered. Total tenders upto date are 8,500 bales.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	313 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/August	344 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	249 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	299 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

M G Dhollera:—Superfine 349, Fine 341, F Good 333, Good 325

M G Kadi/Viramgaon:—Superfine 354, Fine 346, F Good 338, Good 330

M G Sawgin/Dharwar:—Superfine 374, Fine 366, F Good 358, Good 350

M G Kalagin:—Superfine 354, Fine 346, F Good 338, Good 330

M G Broach No 2:—Superfine 364, Fine 356, F Good 343, Good 340

M G Southerns:—F Good 346, Good 336, F G Fair 326.

M G Punjab American:—Superfine 374, Fine 366, F Good 358, Good 350

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Fully Good Broach April/May	313
Fully Good Broach July-August	343
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	250
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	299
Good Southerns Aug/Sept.	331

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th August, 1926:—

Cotton	1,067	bales.
Wheat	763	cwts.
Linseed	5,036	cwts.
Rape, etc.	85	cwts.
Gingellyseed	173	cwts.
Poppyseed	176	cwts.
Groundnuts	Nil.	
Castorseed	924	cwts.
Rice	4,341	cwts.
Myrabollams	Nil.	
Cottonseed	Nil.	
Mowraseed	2,610	cwts.
Gram	349	cwts.
Juwar	3,657	cwts.
Masur	48	cwts.
Barley	1,000	cwts.
Bajri	2,320	cwts.
Coal	1,789	tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	23	2,92,362	2,97,596
Central India ..	309	3,86,142	3,48,969
Barsi and Nagas ..		2,24,691	2,09,068
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,389	93,236
Berar	54	4,79,145	5,73,466
Central Provinces ..		2,47,006	2,58,951
Total Comras ..	386	17,03,735	17,86,286
Dholera		2,85,193	3,16,123
N.W. Provinces ..		1,31,147	1,33,050
Rajputana	285	1,18,823	82,947
Sind-Punjab ..	102	2,95,197	3,65,065
Broach		3,13,357	4,86,672
Coompta & Dharwar		1,66,582	2,48,454
Westerns-Northerns	57	1,13,979	1,21,941
Cocconada		3,124	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	210	67,765	39,743
Persian	26	5,533	6,709
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	1	84,928	71,366
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,513
Total ..	1,067	33,07,322	36,43,777

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 12th Aug. This year	Last year
Europe	1,930	5,40,255	6,91,315
Japan & China ..	700	18,42,009	19,87,924
Coast Ports ..		23,660	22,704
Up country by Rail ..		1,09,366	15,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		13,976	23,001
Total	2,630	25,29,266	27,48,448

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	265	.....
Bengal Fine M G	250/55	.....
Bengal F G M G	235/40	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	320/25	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	320/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/5	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	277/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	265/70	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345/55	.....
Broach F G M G	315/25	.....
Muthia Fine M G	250/60	.....
Muthia F G M G	240	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	355/60	.....
Westerns Good M G	315/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	330/5	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	375/85	.....
Kadi-Viramgaon F G M G	310/20	.....
Dholera F G M G	305/15	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

	To-day's price.
October	16.73—.12
December	16.74—.11
January	16.77—.13
March	17.00—.10
May	17.13—.13
Middling Spot	18.20—.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 19.

	To-day's Sales. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 19.

	To-day's price.
October	16.72—.07
January	16.59—.10
Middling Spot	17.73—.07

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 19.

	To-day's price.
Copper, English Best Selected	£65 3/4
Copper, Braziers	£73
Yellow Metal	£69
Spelter, Hard	£31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16 3/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August		9.15—.05
September	9.09	9.08—.05
October	8.98	8.98—.06
November		8.81—.07
December	8.85	8.81—.08
January	8.85	8.83—.07
February		8.83—.07
March	8.90	8.88—.03
April		8.88—.03
May	8.94	8.91—.08
June		8.88—.03
July	8.92	8.89—.08
August		8.33—.08
Middling Spot		9.33 + 01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
August		14.68—.17...
September		14.68—.17
October		14.63—.17
November	14.57	14.48—.17
December		14.33—.17
January		14.17—.18
February		14.11—.18
March		14.05—.18
April		14.05—.18
May		14.00—.18
June		14.00—.18
July		14.00—.18
August		14.00—.18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		15.75 + .05

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 19 1/4

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	6.45
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Scinde Fine	7.05
Bengal Good	6.55
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.15
Oomra Good	7.30
Oomra Fully Good	7.60
Oomra Fine	7.90
Broach Good	7.60
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

To-day's sales:—
Sales at Liverpool 8,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 300 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 600 bales

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London. Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Barletta Russo per 61 lb August shipment value 53/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb (New Crop) January/February shipment sellers 53
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat Australian August shipment sellers 56/9
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi August shipment buyers 55/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi August shipment sellers 56
Wheat Choice White Karachi Afloat sellers 56/3

LINSEED.

London. Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Linseed Calcutta August/September shipment sellers ton £18/7/6
Linseed Calcutta September/October shipment sellers ton £18/7/6

LINSEED.

London. Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Linseed, La Plata c i f August/September shipment offered ton £16 1/2
Linseed La Plata c i f September/October shipment Hull paid ton £16 1/2
Linseed La Plata c i f October/November shipment Hull paid ton £16 5/8
Market:—Easier.
Linseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers ton £19/0/0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Cottonseed, Bombay August/September shipment sellers £7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay August/September shipment value £15 1/2
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold August/September shipment nominal ton £21/0/0
Rapeseed Toria August/September shipment nominal ton £20/10/0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore August/September shipment nominal ton £19/10/0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore August/September shipment nominal ton £22/0/0

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug 19.

To-day's price:—
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot buyer 1/8
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot seller 1/8 1/4
Pale Crepe lb Spot buyer 1/7 3/4
Pale Crepe lb Spot seller 1/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta—
September per cwt 15/10 1/2
October/December per cwt 16
January/March per cwt 16/4 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—
January/March per cwt 16/5 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—
January/March per cwt 16/6 1/4
Market:—Firmly held. Less doing.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6d.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 August
Bank's selling D D 1/6d
Bank's selling T T 1/6d. September.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 August
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 September
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 Jan./Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200
Bank's buying D D 1300
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1315

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 130

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 147.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 190 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.86 19th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 3/4 19th inst
London—Paris 172.00 19th inst.
London—Belgium 178.00 19th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 19th inst.
London—Italy 148.00 19th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 19th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE:—
Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Gold £4/4/9 3/4 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 28 9/16d 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 5/8d 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 62 1/16 cts.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 17/32 per cent 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 21/32 per cent 19th inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 Month 2 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 per cent.
Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.
Money 12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand	.....
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	146 1/2
Shanghai	189 3/4
Japan	132 1/4
Singapore	156 1/2

Market steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 19.

To-day's price:—
Chartered Bank of I A & C £21 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £9 3/4
National Bank £49 1/8
Eastern Bank £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8
Conversion Loan £75 3/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £69 1/4
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 1/4
Consols £55 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 19.

To-day's rate:—
T T Berlin on London 20.41 1/8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 1/8
T T Brussels on London 175.75
T T Madrid on London 31.27
T T Milan on London unquoted
T T Berne on London 25.15
T T Paris on London 168.50

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward 13/6/6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/3
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 65/2/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 65/2/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/8/0

London, Aug. 19.

Bar gold ready s 84/9 3/4
Silver ready d. 28/9
Silver forward d. 28/10

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Very little business doing.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 19.

This week:—
Total Bullion £154,100,000
Public Deposits £16,900,000
Other Deposits £104,800,000
Government Securities £34,300,000
Other Securities £72,200,000
Notes and coin £33,300,000
Currency Notes Outstanding £273,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 27.38 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 19.

To-day's rate:—
Bank Bills 3 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 21/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

London, Aug. 19.

To-day's rate:—
Interest day to day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 19.

To-day's rate:—
Demand Bills 485.50

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 19.

Open Market price.
To-day's price:—
Bar Gold Fine per oz £4/4/9 3/4

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/6/6, highest 21/6/3, at 6 p.m. 21/6/6.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21/6/0, highest 21/6/3, at 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/0/0.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0/1/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 19.

Silver—China Banks sold. Bazaars bought. Market quiet.
To-day's price:—
Spot 28 9/16
Forward 28 5/8

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Ready:—65/0/0
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 64/15/0, highest 64/15/3, at 6 p.m. 64/15/3
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 64/6/0, highest 64/6/3, at 6 p.m. 64-6/3
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/7/0
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 1/4/0
Tone:—Market steady but quiet.

LINSEED OIL.

London. Aug. 19.

To-day's price.—
Linseed Oil naked London September/December delivery buyers cwt 33/6
Linseed Oil, naked London January/April delivery buyers cwt 34/3

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

New York 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
October	16.78
January	16.80
March	17.03
New York 12-45 p.m.	
October	16.75
January	16.77
March	16.97
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October	16.71
January	16.88

RATILAL & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from their Friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—"Crop deterioration severe: favour purchase in weakness."

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

		Bombay, Aug. 20. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57	12 0
Brass English	1	57	0 0
Brass English	1¼	57	4 0
Brass English	1½	57	8 0
Brass English	1¾	57	8 0
Brass English	2	57	8 0
Brass German	3/4	56	8 0
Brass German	2	55	12 0

COPPER.

		Bombay, Aug. 20. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	59	8 0
Copper German	1	61	0 0
Copper German	1¼	61	0 0
Panchteka Joint		30	0 0
Copper, English Bars		54	0 0
Brass Bars		41	0 0
Pat Klai		68	0 0
Lead Rangooni		25	0 0
Lead Country		24	0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55	0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55	8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		54	12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61	8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.
4 per cent, Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/6
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102-4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1
Tone of Market:—Steady.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Jute:—Albion 475; Alliance 453; Anglo-India 358; Auckland 241; Barnagore 173; Eally 184; Birla 8; Belvedere 490; Budge-Budge 445; Caledonian 515; Chapdani 150 Clive 35/12; Craig 4; Cheviot 260; Dalhousie 384; Delta 483; Empire 52; Fort Gloster 790; Fort William 272; Gondalpara 885; Gourepore 680; Hukumchand 11/2 Hooghly 73; Howrah 39/12; India 158; Kamarhatty 560; Kankanarrah 460; Kelvin 850; Khardah 420; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 266; Lawrence 590; Lothian 415; Naihati 450; National 28/3; New Central 575; Northbrook 51/8; Nudea 46/8; Orient 218; Presidency 7/8 Reliance 62; Soorah 28; Standard 410; Union 545; Waverly 6/4; Hessian 15/1 Jute 60/4.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 21/8; Dunbar 130; Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Union 16; Raneegange 4.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/8; B. I. Corporation D. 2/12; I. I. Still 7/12 I. Standard wagon 31/8; Imperial Bank 1526; Imperial Cotty. 392.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady Government Securities remained unchanged 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 77/2, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/8, 4 per cent New Loans (1960-70) 88. 5 1/2 per cent War Loans (1928- 107/5, 6 per cent Bonds (1930) 107/1,

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole have displayed a continuance of upward tendency and last quotations to hand register a sharp advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The market advanced on short covering and trade and local buying. At the close the market was quiet.

Under the influence of continued unfavourable crop accounts, prices have steadily advanced and a considerable appreciation has to be recorded on the week. Specially purchases have been made of the distant deliveries in America, such as March and May.

At the present time, the markets are faced with another document from the Government due to be published on the 23rd instant, with regard to the condition of the crop up to the middle of the present month, and the production based on this figure, as well as a further instalment of the amount of cotton that has passed through the gins to date. Very conservative and reliable authorities point to a condition of 69 per cent. and forecast a yield of round 15,750,000 bales, which will probably lead to some decline, but we doubt whether this decline will proceed very far. Operators are nervous of what may happen, for it will be remembered that when the Bureau Report came out last time, the general expectation was for a reduction in the crop estimate instead of which an increase was reported. Consequently, the markets are apprehensive of the same thing happening again, and in view of the favourable weather conditions that prevailed for a period of about ten days since the issuance of the last Bureau Report, there are not many inclined to go "long."

The weather throughout the cotton belt has been distinguished by low temperatures, and a good deal of stress is being laid on the fact of the damage by insects. It is only too likely that the complaints are [illegible] favourable conditions [illegible] weeks will altogether [illegible] We are now approach[illegible] stage, and the next [illegible] portant for the grow[illegible] existing rainy condi[illegible] undoubtedly be a [illegible] help to the weevils, and we consider this the most serious menace. On the other hand, should the immediate future favour us with warm, genial conditions and little rainfall, it would benefit the crop materially and set aside whatever damage has already taken place.

Manchester reports maintain their slightly more cheerful character, and a large business could be done at somewhat lower rates than are at present ruling However, the recent advance has somewhat blocked the full expansion of trade, and spinners, whilst firm in their ideas, are having some difficulty in obtaining the complete amount of the recent rise.

Broadly speaking, owing to the uncertainty of the weather, we are unable to express confident views However, for the next week or two, we should advise buying on any set-back of importance, but profits on such commitments should be utilised speedily and not be kept too long as eventually we look for a decidedly lower lever of prices ruling.

As regards the local market, although prices have improved during the week, the advance is not proportionate to the recovery in Americans. We still adhere to our "bearish" views and think that a lower level of prices is inevitable in the long run and would consequently be tempted to make sales in all strong moments.

In the Ready market, the demand continued on a moderate scale, with Japanese Exporters and local mills being chief buyers. The much-desired break in the rain has now fairly set in, and given a couple of weeks dry sunny weather, the crop prospects here should be brilliant.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

	last week	this week
New York October	16.21	16.73+.52
New York December	16.13	16.74+.61
New York January	16.16	16.77+.61
New York March	16.31	17.00+.69
New York May	16.50	17.13+.63
Liverpool October	8.65	8.98+.33
Liverpool December	8.52	8.81+.29
Liverpool January	8.54	8.83+.29
Liverpool March	8.62	8.88+.26
Liverpool May	8.66	8.91+.25

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach August opened on the 13th instant at Rs. 339 and steadily advanced to Rs. 348 on short covering and buying by prominent Shroffs. From this level the values gradually declined to Rs. 343 on selling by Shroffs and a Japanese firm, and after small fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 343½ on the 19th instant. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 311 on the 13th instant and improved to Rs. 317¾ on buying by prominent Shroffs and Japanese and Commission Houses. On Bazar Operators selling the prices receded to Rs. 313, but the market again advanced to Rs. 317½ on Commission Houses buying and after fluctuating between Rs 317 and Rs. 314 closed on the 19th instant at Rs. 314.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 300 on the 13th instant and gradually advanced to Rs. 306 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. Selling by other Shroffs caused the prices to touch Rs. 301½. But the market again recovered to Rs. 305 on Shroffs and general buying and after some small fluctuations closed on the 19th instant at Rs. 301. F.G. Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 249 and closed at Rs. 250½ the highest being Rs. 254½ and the lowest Rs 249.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market during the past week has been steady. There are no signs of any improvement in the demand, and sellers would willingly meet buyers in order to effect sales even at concessions in prices. The course of the monsoon has been favourable and the cry is not for more rain but for dry weather in some places. But the uncertainty regarding the rate of exchange has been the cause of wild rumours as to what price it will touch in the near future. Another factor which has been hindering trade on a free scale is the bearish reports of the American cotton crop for the new season. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association has inaugurated a scheme for the protection of the American spinning section of the trade from undercost selling. "Basic prices," which are in effect the minimum prices, are fixed for the standard quality of American cotton and beams salesmen of the Manchester Exchange representing firms producing these yarns have been instructed to quote prices coinciding with the Federation's list. A mass meeting of the spinners of American yarn at Manchester have decided to form an American Yarn Association Limited whose main object will be to prevent selling yarn under production cost in conjunction with the basis prices scheme.

In spite of the decline in cotton and the favourable news regarding the new crop, quotations from Manchester have not been easier. The prices quoted are, however, such as would leave some margin of profit on the present prices ruling here, but merchants are chary to take the risk of the fluctuations in the rates at the time when the goods would arrive here, owing to the future outlook being so uncertain. Some merchants are of the opinion that a fortnight after the "Cocoanut" holiday, good demand will be experienced from the consuming centres, as the stocks with upcountry buyers are said to be depleted.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have been neglected at the moment. Grey Drills and Jaconets have been steady. Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings have been gradually going down in price. Wider Width Sacharilla Heading Mulls have shown a further reduction of two annas per piece. White Nainsooks have hardly shown any change.

Local Mill Cloths have been in fair demand, and clearances have been satisfactory. As the "King of Textiles" is going to England on the 28th instant, negotiations were going on for some time past for the fresh transactions and the following sales have resulted during the week:—

13,000 Bales Grey Cloths of Bombay Dyeing Mills, Satin Calendered at 15 annas, Longcloth satin 15½ annas, Kadi at 01l¼ annas, Dhooties Jaconets etc. on the above basis; also 1000 Bales Grey Satin Cloths on Japanese style in 10 lbs. at 12 annas per lb. to Aden merchants. It is gratifying to note that the latter cloth has been introduced by the enterprising Agents of these Mills in competition with the Japanese cloth.

300 Bales of Calendered Shirtings of Globe Mills have been sold at 1nd¼ annas. Negotiations for further sales are in progress with the Hindustan, Western and other Mills.

The Indian Tariff Board (Cloth Textile Industry Inquiry) will begin to take evidence at the Bombay Town Hall at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 24th August. The first evidence to be recorded will be that of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, which will be represented by the following gentlemen:—A. Geddis, Esqr. Chairman; H. P. Mody, Esqr., Dy. Chairman; Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart.; Sir N. N. Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E, C N Wadia, Esqr., C.I.E., M.L.C., N B Saklatwalla, Esqr., C.I.E. The cost of the new Tariff Board has been passed for Rs. 80,000 by the Standing Finance Committee.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37	1/2/38	9	8 0
„ 100000	..45×	„ ..	11	8 0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	10	0 0
„ No. 2800	..37×	„ ..	8	8 0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	11	0 0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	11	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39	„ ..	9	8 0
„ No. 2750	..45	..	11	8 0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1/2..	16	0 0
„ BB	..38×38	1/2..	14	0 0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38×38	1/2..	..	
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	9	8 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	9	8 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		14	8 0

Grey Drills.

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Net	19	2 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	29×40	..	15	8 0

Grey Jaconets.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	..	6	2 6
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	5	8 0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	5	4 0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	..	

White Shirtings

Liepmann's No. 1500	42×42	..	19	12 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	23	8 0

White Mulls.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	4 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	8	12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	9	12 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	6	10 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	0 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	..	
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	..	
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	4	10 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8 0
„ No 224	..44×20	..	6	4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	0 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	3	8 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	4	0 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	4	8 0
„ 1K,4K38',43'48'53×18		Aug.	..	
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	6	8 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	4	8 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	5	0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	5	4 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	5	12 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	6	4 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	6	4 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	6	8 0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	..	

White Nainsooks.

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	3	8 0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	3	4 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	..	
„ No 1900	.. „	..	..	
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	..	
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	..	
„ No 32620 T.B.	38×22	..	5	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	3	10 0
„ No. 95950-97970		..	..	
„ Saraswati	36×18	..	6	12 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18.		4	10 0
„ No. 50060	„	..	4	14 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			5	2 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	3	4 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T.B.	38×22		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	3	4 0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	3	4 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38		Net 9	10 0
„ 2590 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	16	8 0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	12	4 0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0 0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0 0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	17	0 0
C" Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8 0
„ Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	8 0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	Net.	14	12 0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

We have to report another quiet and discouraging market throughout the whole week so ar as yarns are concerned and although prices are nominally steady dealers are prepared to meet their buyers in almost all cases to the extent of ¼ of anna per lb. and in some cases they are prepared to cut their prices down to ½ an anna per lb. if they meet with buyers in large quantities. It is evident therefore that in the present unsettled state of the market dealers have lost confidence and are inclined to get rid of their holdings as soon as possible and to wait for a favourable opportunity to effect purchases at advantageous prices. Buyers on the other hand have been extremely cautious and have been operating slowly and carefully in small lots just sufficient for their immediate requirements. Reports from Up-country markets are so far satisfactory regarding Monsoon but prices in yarns have been going down and buying is much restricted. Turnover during the week has therefore been much smaller and this causes more and more anxiety amongst the dealers. It is believed by some optimistic dealers that as consumers are busily engaged in sowing operations buying cannot be expected to be large at this stage but after a few days improvement in demand will certainly be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS.

These continue dull as usual and there are sales from stock at or below costs. Fresh forward business is in small lots only.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Sales from stock as well as from forward deliveries are comparatively smaller and prices have declined further to some extent. It is reported that Import Houses are sellers at lower level but in the absence of buyers business for forward deliveries is negligible. Sampin have been fluctuating daily whereas Exchange has remained fairly steady at about 132.

INDIAN YARNS.

Mills do not seem to be very eager sellers as yet but we presume it is more due to the absence of buyers at or about their limits and it seems they know full well that if they press sales they will not be able to succeed but on the other hand the market will be further depressed. Besides, it is clear that they are not in a position to reduce their limits as, whatever may be the forward cotton position, they cannot buy their requirements at advantageous prices and if they will reduce their rates they cannot do so without loss. Stocks in yarns have been slowly increasing but it is not such that should cause anxiety and if as expected the improvement in demand comes about within a very short period some of the stocks will soon go into consumption. Calcutta, Rangoon and various consuming centres have been showing some slight improvement and it is hoped that before long confidence will be restored in these markets.

The general condition of Trade is no doubt unsatisfactory but as the monson is so far very favourable throughout the country we hope for a gradual improvement in due course

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The demand for ready sugar continued good and with small arrivals expected and with shorts covering also strong news from Java, our market ruled firm during the week and a fairly large quantity changed hands in White Javas Jul/Sept. shipment at sh. 15/4 to sh. 15/10 and October/December at sh. 15/7 to sh. 15/11 Free Bombay Harbour. A small business was done in B.R.B. Sugar October/December at sh. 15/10 to sh. 16/1 F.B. Harbour. Since yesterday the tone of the market is little easy and buyers have withdrawn Calcutta and Karachi reported a steady market with good demand and fair business doing. Calcutta has improved one shilling since last week. Java reported a firm but steady market during the last week with good business doing. London and America were steady but quiet with small fluctuations.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/14 eq. sh. 15/10 F. B. Harbour stocks 90,000 bags.

T M O July/Sept sh. 15/8 F. B. Harbour,

T M O Oct/Dec. sh. 15/10 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan/Mar. sh. 16/3 F B Harbour.

Beet Rs. 15/14 eq. sh. 15/10 F B Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Ribera with 45,000 bags Java Sugar.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

For the want of a quorum the Bengal Legislative Council had to be adjourned in the midst of a discussion and it will be finally prorogued by the Governor to-morrow afternoon. With the exception of two the Swarajists did not attend the meeting of the Council on Thursday. The day was fixed for discussion of non-official business, but the attendance was very poor from the beginning. There were three non-official Bills two of which—the Village Self-Government Bill and the Calcutta Rent Bill were thrown out. The Bengal local Self-Government Bill was introduced, but the motion for its consideration was negatived. The Council then resumed discussion of non-official resolutions. Of 23 resolutions on the agenda two were carried, three withdrawn and one was being moved when the Council adjourned for want of a quorum.

The first resolution urged the inauguration of a system of free and primary education in Bengal. The Finance Member wanted to know the ways and means to carry it out which would cost about one crore of rupees at the start. The members agreed to the imposition of an education cess. The Finance Member in accepting the motion in an amended form said that the money to be raised by tax and provincial contribution would be placed under a special education authority to be spent exclusively for this purpose. Government also promised to publish its views and scheme for public discussion. This resolution was carried.

COUNCIL ADJOURNED.

Another resolution which stood in the name of Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy urged the appointment of a committee to make enquiry into incidence and course of riots in Calcutta and to suggest ways and means to prevent a recurrence of similar occurrences in future. Objection was taken to the moving of the resolution as Mr. Suhrawardy had not taken permission of the seven members forming the Committee. The objection was overruled, as the majority of the members had agreed to serve on the Committee. Mr. Suhrawardy then formally moved the resolution and as he proceeded to read his speech, the House became thinner. All the Hindu and non-official European members left the Hall and even officials followed suit. It was then found that there was no quorum and the President adjourned the meeting for ten minutes. When the Council reassembled after ten minutes all benches were empty with the exception of fifteen non-official Mahomedan members. The President adjourned the Council till to-morrow.—A.P.

GOVT. DEFEATED OVER MUNICIPAL QUESTION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

The Bengal Government suffered another defeat in the Legislative Cohncil this afternoon.

Government found isolated over their idea of excluding Cossipore, Chitpore and Garden Municipalities from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Corporation which was given their charge in 1923.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation who was present in the gallery, was asked to make a statement as regards the view of the Calcutta Corporation in the matter.

The Maharajah of Nadia exclaimed: "Where is the Mayor?"

The Mayor stepping into the Hall at the fag end of discussion stated that he was there not as the Mayor of Calcutta, but as a representative of the rate-payers. The Corporaion spoke for itself, and not through its Mayor.

Swarajists and Nationalists voting together Status Quo of these Municipalities was restored by an overwhelming majority of 61 to 33.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES TO ASSEMBLY & COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Further nominations of Congress candidates made by the Congress Working Committee include Mr. T. C. Goswami to the Legislative Assembly and for the Bengal Council Mr. Naliniranjan Sarkar, from East Mymensingh, Professor J. L. Bannerjee from Birbhum, Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingka from Barabazar and Mr. B. N. Sasmal from Midnapore.—F. P.

The disqualification imposed on Prof. J. L. Bannerjee in respect of his eligibility for election as a member of the Legislative Council has been removed by Government. —Free Press.

A conference of the members of the Responsive Co-operation Party of Bengal will be held on the 29th instant to consider the nomination of candidates for the ensuing general elections to the legislatures. A list of candidates who intend to stand for the Council and the Assembly is being prepared to avoid division of votes.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.

Annual General Meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, Esplanade Police Court, 6 p.m.

Telegraph Notification.—Telegraphic communication with radio telegraph offices in Bolivia via Viacha radio is restored.

Telegraph Notification.—Telegraphic communication with Radio Telegraph offices in Bolivia via Viacha being interrupted, telegrams will be accepted via Lima Radio at same rates as for Vicha Radio increased by five annas for Ordinary, Deferred and State Telegrams.

Postal Notice.—Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 1st Sept. 1926.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Sunday)

Lecture on Physical Culture.—Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Prof. Rau Murty will deliver a public lecture on "Physical Culture" to day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sabha's premises at Charni Road when Mr. B.G. Kher will preside.

Jagannath Shankarseth Utsao Mandal.—Under the auspices of this Association, the anniversary day of J. Shankarseth will be celebrated here to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of the Girls' School, near B.J. High School, Thana, Professor R. S. Bhagawat and Professor Phadnis will address the meeting when Mr. S.L. Silam of Bombay will preside.

Meeting of Port Trust Menials.—A meeting of the menials of the Bombay Port Trust will be held at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday the 22nd instant in the Hira Bagh Hall, C.P. Tank Road, when the grievances of these employees will be discussed with a view to making a representation on their behalf to the Port Trust.

Art Society of India.—A meeting of the members of the Society will be held in the Society's hall to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m., (S.T.) to congratulate and give a hearty send off to Mr. M.K. Kolhatkar, Sculptor of Baroda, and a member of the Society, for his being awarded a Scholarship by the Gaikwar Government to proceed to Europe for further studies.

Steamers Movement.—The P. and O. mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 4.30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 7.30 p.m. the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 18th September.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 19th inst. and left there at 9.30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" arrived London on Thursday the 19th instant.

The Goa Hindu Association.—The sixth annual general meeting of the above Association will be held on Sunday, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. in Gokhale Education Society's D.G.T. High School Building, Girgaon Back Road.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S.R. Deshpande will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problems" and Dr. G.S Ghurye on "Principles of Sociology."

St. John Ambulance Association.—Under the auspices of the People's Union an examination in First-Aid to the Injured was held on Sunday last, at Dadar, by Dr. M. Vijayakar, and the following students were declared successful:—

Messrs. Jehangir Ardeshir Irani; Ramrao Kashinath Haldanker; Harischandra Rangoba Nagavekar; Tukaram Gopal Harmalkar; George D'Souza, Khanderao Gopal Sule Kantaprasad Sinha; Shanker Rama Adsule, Dattatraya Bhargo Nanal; Ramchandralal Hazarilall Shribastav; Dattatrya Tukaram Tendulkar; Mirza Ichizar Mahamed Beg, Mohamed Rafiuddin, Shaikh Tarmahamed; Xavier Fernandes; Balvant Rattatrya Kotnis; Shanker Vithoba Mane; Ganpat Vithoba Mane; Gajanan Sambhaji Rao and Raghunath Vaman Purandare.

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HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY ORDER BY FRAUD.

MASTER'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CLERKS.

Sensational allegations of obtaining an insolvent order by fraud were made against two clerks by their employer who applied for discharge before Mr. Justice Talyarkhan at the High Court.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, who appeared on behalf of the applicant Narayan Rabaji More, stated that he was a lime-merchant. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 8,000, and he was in a position to meet them fully from his outstanding dues. But while he was lying ill in the hospital his two clerks who wanted to usurp his business, by taking advantage of his mental weakness, went to the hospital one day accompanied by a Solicitor, and took his signature, under false pretences, on an insolvency petition purporting to be in his name.

Mr. Munshi added that the applicant was now going to take legal steps against the two clerks for the fraud perpetrated by them.

His Lordship granted the application and annulled the insolvency order.

ALLEGED MURDER OF HINDU WIDOW

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

A sulcessful appeal by a Hindu widow named Manjulabai against the sentence of transportation passed on her by the Sessions Judge of Satara resulted in her acquittal on the charge of murdering her paramour. The conviction was set aside by the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival on the ground that her confession on which it was mainly based was not corroborated by any independent evidence.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Manjula and the deceased Rama were on terms of intimacy. On the morning of the 25th of December, 1925, there was a quarrel between them after which Manjula went out to graze a buffalo. On her return home, in the afternoon, she met accused No. 1 and others, to whom she complained about the deceased. Accused No. 1 was alleged to have instructed Manjula to induce Rama to go to her field that night. Having succeeded in sending Rama there, the accused followed him, and they were observed to be there together. At that time certain persons arrived there and assaulted the deceased. Manjula was asked to fetch a stone which she did, and the assassins removed Rama's dead body to another field where it was put in a stack of hay and burnt. The stake was observed burning the whole of 26th December and the morning of the 27th when information was given to the Police Patil that human bones were lying in the ashes. About a fortnight after the event the police arrested the three accused persons. Accused No. 3 (Manjula) made a confession admitting the crime but she later retracted it in the Sessions Court.

Their Lordships, in allowing the appeal, observed that the whole case against the appellant woman rested on her own confession. But in the absence of any strong and independent evidence to support it, and especially in view of the facts that the assessors had found all the 3 accused not guilty, and the Sessions Judge had acquitted the other two, it was not safe to go by that confession.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AND SCHOOLS.

Swami Vishwananda, President of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar (Laxmi Nagar) writes:—

The charitable outdoor dispensary which has been opened in the Ashram has proved to be of much help to the labouring poor of Khar model suburb and the inhabitants of Danda village, who are seeking the relief afforded by it in increasing numbers. Recently a primary school has also been opened in the Ashram for the poor boys and girls of the locality. Books and slates are supplied free to them. A teacher on Rs. 25 per month has been engaged. The number of students at present is 20. We have no proper accommodation for either the dispensary or the school, both of them being conducted on the open verandah of the Ashram. When it rains heavily, the children as well as the teacher often get drenched. In the absence of a pucca building, an ordinary shed at least, which will house both the school and the dispensary, is an urgent necessity. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to the charitable public of Bombay and its suburbs, to come to the aid of the Ashram and subscribe at least Rs. 2,000 needed for the construction of the shed.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully acknowledged and may be sent to the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar P.O.

Twenty-one members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee mostly belonging to the Karmi Sangha have sent a requisition to the Secretary to call a meeting of the Committee within fifteen days for disallowing the motion of Mr. Anil Kumar Roy Chaudhury for a fresh election of the Executive and for considering the alleged inactivity of the Congress Executive in connection with Patna riots.

A PROFESSOR IN TROUBLE

ENGLISH WIFE'S COMPLAINT

ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT

The case in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay had issued summons against Prof. P. A. Katti of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, calling upon him to appear before the Court and to show cause why the order of the Court Magistrate of Marylebone, England, asking him to pay a sum of £2 per week for the maintenance of his English wife should not be confirmed, came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday.

The order for maintenance recently passed by the Marylebone Court Magistrate against Mr. Parjurang Shrinivas Katti, in favour of his wife Minnie Henrietta Katti, on the allegations of ill-treatment and desertion, was provisional and was forwarded to the India Office, which in turn forwarded it to the Bombay Government through the Government of India.

Mrs. Katti in her evidence at Marylebone stated that she married the respondent at Chiswick on April 25, 1918. Early in 1920, she and Mr. Katti came to India. She had to return to England owing to the climate. Again she returned to India in 1921 and early in 1923 they both went to England. About Easter 1924, Mr. Katti came to Bombay to take up a post and she followed in September 1925. Within a few weeks of her arrival she discovered that he was carrying on with another woman. Upon her remonstrating with him he said, "If you do not like it go back to England." After that he was alleged to have ill-treated her, frequently slapping her face and punching her. In December 1925, he brought a woman to stay in the flat where they were living. After further ill-treatment she returned to England in January 1926.

Mr. Anklikar who appeared for Prof. Katti applied for a day's postponement of the case as he had just returned from Bijapur and had no time to take instructions from his client.

The Magistrate postponed the case to Saturday.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

DR. MODI ON BIRTHPLACE OF ZARATHUSTRA

The 17th Anniversary of the death of the late Mr. K. R. Kama, a famous Parsi scholar, was celebrated in the Hall of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, on Friday evening by a large gathering of men and women mostly Parsis. Dr. K. R. Ranina, Dr. Jiwanji Modi, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Prof. Sheikh, Rao Bahadur Joshi, Rev. Father Zimmerman, Mr. A. M. Masani and Rev Father Duhr were prominent among those present. Miss Shirinbai Manekji Cursetji presided.

At the outset the president gave away a scholarship of Rs. 2,500 to Erwad B. N. Dhabbar for writing a treatise on the Rivayat of Dastur Hormazdiar Framroze, prize of Rs. 250 to Mr. J. C. Tawadia for an essay and another of Rs. 225 to Mr. K. E. Punegar for an English translation of the last three gathas.

Dr. Shamshul Ulema Dr. Jiwanji Modi then delivered a discourse on the birth-place of Zarthustra.

He at first referred to his visit to Europe last year, especially to his visits to Paris and Budapest, where he delivered discourses on subjects treated before the Institute. On his way back to India via Russia and Persia, he visited the Province of Azarbaizam and in it the lake and the City of Urumiah. It was this visit that suggested to him the subject of the discourse that evening. Anquetil Du Perron said in 1761 that twenty different places claimed the honour of being the birth-place of Zoroaster, about which there was not much difference of opinion among scholars of about his age. Among a number of places named, even Palestine was included and even Zoroaster was said to have been a pupil of the Hebrew Prophet, Jeremiah. But leaving aside all the references of foreign writers, the ancient writers of Isan itself, and among them some of the later Mahomedan writers pointed to Azarbaizan,—to the City of Urumiah in that province, as the Home of Zoroaster. A Pahlavi Treatise, which had recently come to light spoke of a place, Amui or Amvi in Azarbaizan as the Home of the Prophet. Dr. Modi thought that the modern village of Amvi about 12 miles distant from Urumiah which he visited was the Home of Zarathushtra.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Thursday afternoon, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. S. B. Billimoria asking for leave of absence from the Improvements Committee till the end of November as he was sailing for England in connection with the Back Bay Inquiry Committee. The Committee granted the leave.

In reply to a querry of Dr. A. S. Viegas a statement about the Improvement Trust Chawls was placed on the table. It showed that in the pre-war chawls of the Trust there were no tenements vacant; while in the post-war chawls there were altogether 1,456 roms vacant out of 4,826 rooms on 30th June 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

PROBLEM FOR LOCAL GOVTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour have issued an important circular, forwarding a copy of the debate, which took place in the Legislative Assembly on 28th January, 1926, on the subject of unemployment. They point out that the Government's opposition to the resolution in the Assembly was based on the conviction that the problem was one, which must be tackled in the first instance by the Local Governments and Local Bodies. It was not merely the case that the problem differed both in nature and extent in the different parts of India, but it seemed to Government that such remedies as might be found practicable were remedies which only Local Governments and more particularly transferred sides of the Local Governments could apply.

CONCERN OF MINISTERS.

Industrial development and the changes in educational policy were the direct concern of the Ministers and the immediate appointment of a Committee by the Central Government could not, in the view of the Government of India, serve any useful purpose. It was no doubt clear both from the actual wording of the resolution and from the general course of the debate that the majority of the members, who supported the resolution in the Assembly, had principally in mind a problem of an entirely different character, namely, the problem of unemployment among the educated classes. But for certain statements to the contrary, made in the course of the debate, it would be unnecessary to say that Government had never attempted to minimise the gravity of this problem, which they believed to be one of increasing urgency and importance.

There was ample evidence of the fact that in almost every part of India openings for employment in the clerical and professional occupations were few in proportion to the numbers seeking such employment. Economic stress resulting from this state of affairs was responsible in no small measure for the political discontent and it was obvious that, even if the Government in India were as some critics incorrectly alleged, indifferent to the humanitarian side of the problem, self-interest alone would impel them to do what they could towards securing an improvement.

THE ROOT CAUSES.

The present trade depression was an incident possibly temporary and certainly by no means the most important, contributory to this form of unemployment. The root causes were far deeper and far more complex. The educational system, the state of industrial development, the changes that are being slowly wrought in the social structure, such as the gradual disintegration of the caste system, which at one time operated to prevent middle class unemployment by restricting admission to the clerical professions and, at bottom, psychological factors, inherent in the habits and customs of the people, were all contributory causes to a state of affairs for which, from the nature of the case, no Government can find a panacea.

People alone can produce a change and a change must necessarily take time to accomplish. Government, however, suggest that these considerations should not stand in the way of the adoption of any measures, which would tend to alleviate the situation. It is not apparent to the Government of India that there is any present need for a Central Committee to co-ordinate local efforts and unless and until it becomes clear that such co-ordination would be of real value, Government are not prepared to give effect to the resolution of the Assembly for the appointment of such a Committee. They can only for the present ask that the problem, the gravity of which they fully recognise, should receive the most careful consideration of the Local Governments.—A. P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA FRAUD.

ACCUSED AGAIN REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

Mr. Achrekar of the Bombay City Police placed Dorabji Pestonji Gora, an employee of the Central Bank of India Ltd before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday and applied for a further remand of the accused into police custody till September 3. The accused, it will be remembered, was arrested on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Government Securities valued at Rs. 170,000 belonging to the Central Bank and was remanded into police custody till Friday. As some forged bonds had been sent to the Government at Simla for examination, and as some of the witnesses who were to give evidence were out of Bombay, the police asked for a postponement.

His Worship granted the application.

UNKNOWN HINDU'S DEATH BY DROWING.

On Thursday at about 9 a.m. a dead body of an unknown Hindu, aged about 55 years, was floating in the sea near Mahaluxmi temple. The police being informed went to the spot and removed the body to the morgue for inquest. The Police made enquiries to trace the friends and relatives of the deceased but without success. The deceased had put on a white shirt and dhotar. His left hand was tattooed with the word 'Sakharam" while on the right hand was "Sakhi." At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a vedict of death by downing.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

2-0 p.m.—THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. I.) 1 Mile.
MONEY SPINNER 1
ARABIAN STAR 2
FRANCE 3

2-30 p.m.—THE SATARA PLATE. (Div II.) 1 mile.
MOOBARIB 1
AMAR 2
RED PRINCE 3

3-0 p.m.—THE SATARA PLATE. (Div. III.) 1 Mile.
SABIQ 1
RIYAD 2
SANATOGEN 3

3.30 p.m.—THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. 6 Furlongs.
SPECIAL SPROUT. 1
LEINSTER WONDER 2
ARDLEY 3

4-0 p.—THE LOHAGAN PLATE. (Div. I.)
BALLARD 1
ZULU 2
AMIN 3

4.30 p.m.—THE EGERTON HANDICAP. 1 1/4 Miles.
CHRYSOLITE 1
TOSS UP 2
MERRY GIFT 3

5-0 p.m.—THE SANDHURST PLATE. 6 Furlongs.
ORMISTON 1
ULSTER ALLY 2
L. S. D 3

5-30 p.m.—THE ASCOT PLATE. Div II. 1 Mile.
CANDLE HILL 1
BRIDGMAN 2
AD DOMINUM 3

6-0 p.m.—THE ASCOT PLATE. (Div I.) 1 Mile.
MOONSHINER 1
WASP 2
PILGRIM 3

6.30 p.m. THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Div. II.—6 Furongs.
TRUSTY 1
OFFICER 2
ANDHRA VALLEY 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE
SABIQ & MOONSHINER.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

GORDONS BEAT G. I. P. MATUNGA

Friday's match between the Gordons and G. I. P. Matunga resulted in an easy victory for the former by four goals to nil. It was an interesting game and the local side gave a better display than was expected. In the first half of the visitors could only score once, but after the interval they added three more goals. They certainly did not come up to expectations and will not go far in the tournament.

"HONI SOIT."

THE NEW "OUR CABARET"

The New "Our Cabaret" presented their second programme at the Excelsior Theatre last night. There were several amusing little sketches among which "Breakfast Time" and "Our French Revue" took the fancy. Tubby Stevens was in his usual cheerful frame of mind with the four-penny smile he bought at Laidlaws' but Miss Muxiel Varna's songs could have been better chosen. She is an artist with the right temperament for comic songs, but it is strange that she is not set down for a real screamer. In the concerted items however she joined to perfection and especially made a good partner for Tubby. As before the Misses Rita and Delia Vivienne did not fail to attract with their charming personality, their speciality dance towards the end of the programme earning well-merited applause. Bacarolle, a duet by Miss Anna Lindsey and Betty Webb was the best song of the evening. Fred Collier has an attractive voice which is well suited for concerted items.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 19.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began yesterday:

Middlesex v. Kent.—Kent 314 (Knott 61, Collins 52 not out, Powell 7 for 81). Middlesex 192 (Killick 52, Freeman 4 for 75, Marriott 4 for 45). Kent 55 for 1.

Warwick v. Surrey.—Surrey 328. Warwick 364 (Kilner 146, Bate 5104, Fender 4 for 65, Fenley 4 for 91). Surrey 15 without loss.

Sussex v. Lancashire.—Lancashire 243 (Watson 84 not out, Bowley 4 for 83), Sussex 163 for 5.

Notts v. Worcester.—Worcester 287 (Root69 ,Richmond 5 for 81). Notts 283 (Carr 138).

The following two matches began to-day:

Yorkshire v. Hampshire at Harrogate.—Hampshire 121 (Kilner 4 for 24). Yorkshire 152 for 4 (Stephenson 60).

Derby v. Northampton at Chesterfield.—Northants 66 (Morten 4 for 27, Townend 5 for 14). Derby 197 for 7 (Worthington 69.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.
20th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	16.73
To-day's Opening Rate	16.75
Difference	+02
To-day's Closing Rate	16.72
Difference	—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.
20th August, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	8.98
To-day's Opening Rate	8.91
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	8.98
Difference	Nil

Khandi	313-4-0
Sewri	313-4-0

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

U. P. COMMITTEE'S NOMINEE.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

At the meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, held yesterday, the name of Babu Bhagwandas was recommended for the presidentship of the Assam Congress.—Free Press.

DON'T RUN THE ELECTIONS.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S ADVICE

CAWNPORE, Aug. 20.

A heated discussion took place at the meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held at Allahabad on the 18th instant.

Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi moved that the Congress Committee should not anything to do with the coming elections, in order that the Congress may be left free to tackle with the communal problem.

The proposition evoked considerable discussion and ultimately when put to vote, opinion in the meeting was divided, 33 voting against and 33 for.

Maulana Hasarat Mohani, who presided, giving his casting vote, sided with the proposition, and it was carried.—Free Press.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES FROM GUJARAT.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., telegraphs to us from Palghar, under date August 19 as follows:—

The message o fthe Free Press regarding recommendations of Gujarat candidates by Messrs. Rangaswami and Jamnadas Mehta, which appeared in your to-day's issue is totally unfounded.

JOURNALISM IN INDIA.

MR PAT LOVETT ON ITS INFLUENCE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

"True though it was that even the most widely read newspapers in this country cannot pretend to anything like the circulation of the great London or provincial English papers, it would be silly affection to pretend the influence they wield is inconsiderable, even in this paradise of bureaucratic authority, the gates of which are opened slowly and reluctantly to an eager but battering democracy still uncertain of its footholds," said Mr. Pat Lovett, editor of "Capital," in the course of his first address of Adharchandra Mokerji Lectureship at Ashutsoh Building, Calcutta University. The subject of his discourse was "Journalism in India"—his personal reminiscences of Indian journalism beginning fifty years ago. The real development of journalism, as it was understood, in the West, ook place in India, he said, with the birth of the Indian National Congress.—Free Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1926.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE UNIVERSITY?

The Senate of the Bombay University at its meeting on Thursday accepted Dr. Ranina's proposal for the re-appointment of Prof. K. T. Shah from November 10, 1926, to June 30, 1927. In view of the scheme of the re-organisation of the University School of Economics and Sociology, which is now under consideration, Mr. Natarajan, as we stated yesterday, withdrew his amendment for the renewal of the appointment for three years on the distinct understanding and assurance that the Senate had no intention of discontinuing the services of Professor Shah. By the decision of the Senate a discreditable campaign of persecution and vilification of Prof. Shah for the crime of doing what brings to its author preferment, encouragement and honour in other countries, has been brought to an end. Prof. Shah has fully vindicated himself and the Senate has remained true to the tradition of independence associated with the revered name of Pherozeshah Mehta and his coworkers. If we revert to the subject to-day we do so because we feel not only that the unfortunate episode, which has now happily ended, should not have been allowed to occur but also that immediate steps should be taken to see that such episodes should never recur.

The episode points to the fact that there is something radically wrong in the constitution of the University; for, otherwise, an attempt at the victimisation of a Professor who enjoys an established reputation as an economist and whose work has enhanced the credit of the University, would have been impossible. The report of the Sub-Committee is a document unworthy of a University and the manner and circumstances in which it was prepared were such as no-one, who has a true conception of the aims and ideals of a University, can contemplate with pride. That it should have been prepared indicates that the Syndicate, as it is composed to-day and functions, is not proof against the operation of forces detrimental, if not fatal, to the realisation of those aims and ideals. If the composition of the Senate itself is too ante-diluvian for the purposes of modern requirements, that of the Syndicate is still more so. As constituted at present, the Syndicate is practically a close preserve of certain vested interests. Some of its membess are more or less figureheads. There are others, very estimable gentlemen of parts, most successful in their particular vocations who are either too busy or too indifferent to play their role in the University as efficiently as is desirable or expected. Of one such gentleman, the present Vice-Chancellor publicly complained the other day that his attendances at the Syndicate meetings were too few and far between. It is not surprising that, things being what they are, the Syndicate meets not oftener than once a month to dispose of 80 to 90 items, most of which are naturally dealt with very perfunctorily. The Syndicate, we are free to acknowledge, has done good work in the past. But, considering its opportunities, it could have done infinitely better work. Like all ancient institutions, which have outlived much of their serviceableness, it is in urgent need of the revitalising force which only the enthusiasm and energy of youth can provide. Veterans have their place, but exclusive reliance on them leads to stagnation.

This Presidency, in common with the rest of the country, is throbbing with a new life. But that life finds very little or no response from or reflection in our University. The University will play its proper part in the national life of the people only when its constitution is radically revised. That consummation, despite the enthusiastic interest which Sir Leslie Wilson has evinced in the question of University reform, still seems to be a far-off reality. But there is no reason why, even under the present dispensation, the authorities of the University should not direct their activities in harmony with the spirit of the proposed and necessary reform. They can do so if they only *will* it. There are younger men in the Senate, men like Prof. Shah himself and Mr. K. M. Munshi—if he will only spare himself from his pile of briefs—and many others, whose active and energetic co-operation could be secured to galvanise the dead bones of the University. There are few services that public men can render which are more pregnant with fruitful possibilities for the country than those rendered in the Syndicate room and the Senate hall of a University. But these services will lose their beneficent effect if the men charged with their performance are either not adequately equipped or are too busy or indifferent to spare time and energy to render them in the only efficient manner required, that is, in the spirit of a missionary.

THE FIFTH TEST.

At long last England has been able to rout the foe and win back the cherished Ashes which she lost years ago. Since the season of 1911-12 when the team captained by "Plum" Warner won four of the matches in Australia, England had not a single victory to her credit. In 1920-21 Douglas had taken a team across, but had lost all five matches. Warwick Armstrong, visiting England in 1921, carried all before him by winning the first three matches, the other two being drawn. And then the last tour to Australia had resulted in five defeats, and the sceptics began to declare openly that English cricket was dying fast. There was a certain amount of truth in this, as nothing seemed capable of standing up against the might of the redoutable Aussies. But the ashes of English cricket had not died out when Douglas lost all the matches in 1920-21. Smouldering for six years they had flashed angrily in this season's second and fourth Tests, until, fanned by the breeze of keen enthusiasm, they burst into a blaze which effectually consumed the superiority of the Australians and restored the prestige of English cricket. This was the critical moment when the matter could be settled. England's best men were advancing in age and it was unlikely that Hobbs, Rhodes, Strudwick and other members of the Old Guard would appear in another Test; while among the younger generation there were not those who could well fill the vacancies created. The time had come for England to vindicate her honour and prove that the master was as good as the pupil if not better. And she entered the lists imbued with the fire of confidence and the determination to win. The second test match found her team punishing the opposing bowling in a style reminiscent of the good old days of W. G. Bad generalship in the next gave the visitors the advantage of a drawn match, while the fourth test should have brought England a big victory had it not been for the time restriction. Only one match remained, and though there is poor consolation in deciding the rubber by a single match, the home team tackled the proposition with a will which could brook no defeat. After winning the toss and batting first they were a few runs in arrears on the first innings, but compiling a big score in their second venture, they trundled their opponents out for a paltry 125 which is hardly credible of a team that can be relied on to run up huge scores. Once again, however, has the fact been emphasised that Hobbs and Suteliffe are the run-getting machines of the team. In the first innings they scored between them 113 runs out of a total of 280, while in the second they contributed 261 out of a total of 436, that is to say, 374 runs out of a grand total of 716. There is no praise sufficient to extol the performance of these two first wicket giants upon whom rested entirely the fortunes of the team. The bowling honours go to Larwood and Rhodes who wrought wonders with the leather. The veteran showed all his old skill and puzzled his victims to such an extent that he was almost unplayable, while Larwood, the youngster of the team, gave promise of being England's bowling hope in the future. Chapman, who succeeded Carr as Captain, justified the expectations of his friends, inasmuch as he led his team with a skill indicative of the experience of an old hand. He took no advice and though he did everything off his own bat, as it were, his handling of the bowling was unique, and to a great extent instrumental to the collapse of a formidable batting side. Fielding, which had been a sore point in the past, suddenly improved with a bound, and there was hardly a "life" given. In fact the whole team worked together smoothly and well, to what good purpose is well known,—a team well chosen and well captained. And this result was inevitable when we carry our minds back to Armstrong's visit in 1921. The first three matches went to the Australians, but England commanded a substantial lead in the remaining two, and though the next tour to Australia was unproductive of a single victory, the progress was beginning to make itself felt, so much so, that on one occasion England failed by only eleven runs. It is good to see that once again has the Old Country established herself in her old position.

But making due allowance for the pride and pleasure derived from the latest success, even the most sanguine cricketer can hardly consider the state of affairs to be anything but satisfactory. A rubber decided by a single match does not indicate the true superiority of one team over another. And where lies the fault? Much ink has been spilt in this all absorbing question, but in spite of national conservatism, it has at last been acknowledged that the existing conditions are impracticable. The emphatic disappointment experienced in four of the Tests has produced the clamour for the extension of the period allocated to play. Mr. Sydney Smith, the manager of the Australian team, declared that weather conditions had driven the last nail into the three days test and he hoped that when they came in 1930 there would be no more of them. This puts the whole matter in a nut-shell and one cannot but endorse his remarks.

This year's Tests have been unique in the fact that for the first time an English team has been captained by a professional J. B. Hobbs. It was in the fourth Test and those who witnessed it had nothing but good to speak of Hobbs' management. After all it is incompatible with the prestige of a nation which possesses such a high reputation for sportsmanship that it should maintain such a foolish barrier between the "Gentleman" player and the professional. Both classes are cricketers and when an international battle is to be decided, there should be chosen an individual who is best suited to hold the reins. Perhaps it may be rash to hope that this distinction will soon be removed, but it cannot be denied that if it is removed, England will not lack captains who will lead her to victory.

NOT A SPENT FORCE.

The enemies of the Congress have been latterly trying to persuade themselves and others that the old institution is now a spent force and broken to pieces. Their fancy, however, does not prevent them from making elaborate efforts to defeat its plans, especially to defeat Congress candidates at elections. It may be admitted that occasionally they succeed when they systematically misrepresent Congress principles or its leaders, pamper communal prejudices, call in official aid and resort to other questionable methods. But the admission does not detract anything from the worth or influence of the Congress. The fact is that the Congress has necessarily a hard and up-hill task and it is not impossible for its opponents by pandering to men's weaknesses to defeat a few Congressmen. However the brilliant Swarajist victory in the Council of State bye-election from East Bengal should open the eyes of many to the fact that the Congress is not yet a spent force. Considering the present odds against the Swarajist candidate, his success is significant and should hearten Congressmen every-where. Another and much more welcome tribute to the influence of the Congress is to be found in the recent resolution of the Bengal Khilafat Committee urging the Muslims to rally under the banner of the Congress and to seek election to the Councils under the Congress ticket. This is the soundest advice that could be given to Muslims throughout India. There are still some Muslims in India who feel that because their community is in a minority it will not have enough influence in the Congress. This belief is a fallacy. The Congress is not at all a communal body and its decisions do not turn on communal considerations or communal majorities. It was not a Muslim majority in the Congress that supported the Khilafat movement nor is it a depressed class majority that fights untouchability. In all such cases the Congress attitude is determined by principles of pure justice and not communal grounds. We trust Muslims throughout the country will pay heed to the advice of the Bengal Khilafat Committee. The Congress, in spite of its present difficulties, is still the greatest political force in the country. Government themselves acknowledge that fact by their distrust of even the most moderate of Congressmen. Participation in it will mean strength to each community as much as to the union of all communities, the Nation. The return of the Ali brothers, whom we welcome back to the country, will we have no doubt, strengthen those forces in the Muslim community which are striving to present a united Hindu-Muslim front to the bureaucracy.

Notes of the Day.

A United Front.

The negotiations between the miners and their employers have again broken down and the men have indicated by their refusal to allow themselves to be brow-beaten on the question of hours that they mean to stand out on a united front just as they have done for the last fourteen weeks. What they apprehend most is the possibility of the owners being successful in effecting local agreements and thus creating division in the ranks of the Miners' Federation. That is why in the latest attempt at negotiation they insisted on a national settlement and not on a series of local agreements. Here and there, and particularly in Warwickshire, where the men's unions are weak, some of them may drift back, but it is interesting to learn from the "New Leader" that "every form of pressure and propaganda has been used to drive them back to work in which, according to Mr. Cook, house-owners, shop-keepers and the police have backed the owners." These methods after all have not achieved much!

Promise and Performance.

The declaration of Mr. Kellogg, the United States Secretary of State for War, that America was entering the Geneva Conference on Disarmament solely to ease the crushing burden of armaments has a chance of being taken seriously only if the American promise equals the performance of the American War Department. Ever since the Washington Treaty which aimed at the limitation of armaments American publicists have been scolding Europe for her bellicose tendencies and her unwillingness to make a serious effort, as the result of an international understanding, to launch a programme of progressive reduction of armaments. In the meanwhile what has America herself been doing? The Washington Treaty merely limited tonnage and was heralded on that account as putting an end to naval competition among the Great Powers. America began experimenting with metals lighter than steel and her latest order is for a cruiser of this type which does not exceed the Treaty limit of 10,000 but will have a length of 585 feet and prove a giant weapon in naval warfare.

Regional Agreements.

Secretary Kellogg thought that while the land armaments were best regulated by "regional agreements" thus removing fear of immediate invasion, naval disarmament would be best achieved by discussing a specific question and agreeing on it in a practical manner. The proceedings of the Preparatory Disarmament Conference which concluded its deliberations at Geneva the last month are an illuminating commentary on this policy of "regional agreements." If for land armaments an understanding between two contiguous nations is aimed at, for naval armaments the experts discovered a phrase called "global tonnage" for securing an understanding. According to the French and Italian experts, whose point of view the Conference accepted, the comparison of navies for disarmament purposes shall be by their "global" tonnage. These experts contend that "global" means not the world's tonnage but each nation's tonnage. America and Great Britain want a comparison in tonnage to be made by classes of ships and Japan is with them because all these three Powers are experimenting with construction of vessels built of metals lighter than steel. The Powers which went to fight the next war mainly with submarines are keen on "global" comparison, while England and America are anxious that it should be by classes of ships. This is the manner in which Disarmament proceeds!

Still Inquiring.

The s.s. "Vita" disaster finds the Government of India only in an inquiring mood. The callous disregard for providing proper facilities for embarkation and disembarkation of passengers by coastal steamers which the authorities continue to show resulted in one of the most tragic episodes in which the loss of life would have been far greater but for the heroism and magnificent humanity of the tindal Ebrahim. Sir Charles Innes in reply to Mr. Harchandrai's question in the Assembly said that Government were inquiring regarding the possibility of improving the landing and embarking facilities but his difficulty was that Cutch Mandvi was a port outside British India. The Government of India can put pressure upon the administration of an Indian State in matters of the most trifling importance. It is ridiculous that in such a serious issue as the provision of proper facilities the technical argument of Cutch Mandvi being in State territory should be trotted out. Have the Government of India, by the way, nothing to say about the "expert" evidence, which declared that the Captain of the s.s. "Vita" could do nothing in the circumstances to save life?

The Best Safeguard.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation did well in rejecting Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz's proposal to return to the system of open vote discarding the vote by ballot, which was in fact resorted to by the Corporation after the open vote system had been in operation for a number of years. In these democratic days, every safeguard should be utilised to see that the voter is not intimidated by personal influence or threats in his choice of a candidate and the secret ballot is the best safeguard to save him from the pressure which vested interests like those of landlordism and capitalism exercise whenever there is open voting. As Mr. Graham Wallas says in one of his books, which is a penetrating analysis of human nature in politics, "to make the ultimate vote secret, gives thought its best chance and at least requires the canvasser to produce in the voter a belief, which however shadowy, shall be genuine, rather than to secure by the mere manipulation of momentary impulse a promise which is shamefacedly carried out in public because it is a promise."

The Army Canteen Service.

Dr. Lohokare intends moving a resolution in the Assembly regarding the future of the Army Canteen Service. The resolution will ask the Government of India not to come to a decision without hearing all sides of the question as to who should continue to provision the British Army in India. A committee consisting of Sir William Currie and the Hon. Sir (then Mr.) Pheroze Sethna which enquired into the working of the Canteen Board made a report very damaging to the latter and spoke in warm terms of praise about the work of the Indian contractors in catering for the troops. But the Government of India recently appointed an official of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutions to enquire into the conditions of the Canteen Service. The Indian contractors apprehending that perhaps a board composed of representatives from the N.A.F.I. was to replace the Canteen Board waited in deputation on the Commander-in-Chief when they were told that nothing would be done in a hurry. It is curious that the Government of India should have gone out of their way to hold another enquiry into the Canteen Service when the report of a Committee appointed by themselves on the work of the Canteen Board definitely recommended that the Indian contractors under proper supervision would be the best persons to supply Army requirements.

An Unfair Demand.

An "Educationist" writes:—

"The Bombay Schools Committee has, it is understood, decided to ask Head Masters and Managers of aided schools to collect subscription for the Hospital Fund. It is certainly a good purpose. But is it proper to ask children to contribute? It is persons who earn who ought to be asked to pay; is it right to bring such indirect pressure on parents? The children in such cases merely desire to get the good opinion of their teachers and obtain something from their parents, not with any high sentiment of charity but the forced will started by a spirit of emulation as to who pleases the teacher best. This is in no way a healthy stimulus. Children should not be used as cat's paws, for the purpose of securing funds however good the object. Approach the parents and guardians direct; that is, the proper method. It is not right to teach children to get parents to pay not as charity but as fine to prevent children incurring the odium of the teachers or the school. The teachers will, of course, vie with one another to secure as much as they can, that they may retain the good opinion of the authorities directing the collection."

Shelving the Issue.

Why should vakils be debarred from the right of being appointed to Chief Justiceships? The statutory clause which deprives them of this right, is so ambiguously worded that the Government of India who professed sympathy for the contention of the Vakils promised to amend it some time ago. Their reply in the Assembly with regard to this question indicates, however, that they are still shelving the matter. They have circularised local Governments about it, and we have no doubt that this is the best method of procrastination they can employ. In Bombay the operation of the clause recently kept out of the Chief Justiceship a Vakil of outstanding ability and long experience as a judge of the High Court. In other provinces there are vakils of distinction with every qualification for holding the appointment who thus remain debarred. The Government of India should amend the clause promptly unless their "sympathy" is mere lip-sympathy.

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM.

RALLY TO CONGRESS FLAG.

There is not the least doubt that the present cancer of communal tension is eating the vitals of all public life in the country. It is not confined to Hindus and Mahomedans only. The whole atmosphere is surcharged with it. So far as the Hindus in these parts are concerned, I can safely say that it has pervaded even the sub-sects of that great race. Almost everything is said and done in terms of communalism. It is, therefore, a welcome sign that leaders of thought have come forth with courage to handle the most delicate situation and to make conscious efforts to eradicate the evil. This can only be attained as the authors of the manifesto have declared by putting nationality in the forefront and subordinating everything else to it. The energies of the Nation are being dissipated by side issues. True statesmanship requires that all the energies must be concentrated and yoked for national uplift. Various suggestions are being made to remove the present tension. These are all matters of detail. In settling this quesion the nation cannot afford to forget the fundamentals as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi when he was directly dealing with this question.

While welcoming the new movement and wishing it success, I cannot help feeling that efforts should be seriously made to attain this object on the platform of the Congress—the one representative National body. I am conscious that the Congress, being primarily a political body, it is difficult to bring together representative men holding different political views on its platform. Yet I believe that thrashing out questions of National importance on a common platform has its own advantages. The time has now come when ales. The time has now come when we must try to adjust all our differences on a common platform like that of the Congress and forgetting all other differences pull together where we agree. A separate organisation, I am afraid, will in all probability accentuate the differences with those who hold strong communal views and thus will prolong the lives of communal organisations.

GANGADHAR B. DESHPANDE.

A HEALTHY CONDITION.

I cannot but welcome the manifesto issued by Pundit Motilal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad regarding the present communal tension. I consider the daily widening gulf between the two communities as a great calamity to the cause of India and, therefore, welcome the new attempt in the hope that it might usher in an era of mutual concord and goodwill between the two communities. It is rather refreshing under the existing depressing conditions that after all there are some persons in this unfortunate land who, can rise above narrow communalism. I have all along believed that all communal organisations and movements embracing within their scope the power to meddle with political problems of India are a curse for India and, therefore, the condition that none of the members of the proposed National Union should belong to any communal organization strikes to my mind as a very healthy and essential condition.

As to the immediate utility or usefulness of the body that is proposed to be brought into existence I am not very optimistic, as the prevailing atmosphere is full of pernicious and poisonous gases. Unless there is a radical change in the mentality of the prominent men of both communities I do not see much good will come out of it. There is a disinclination on the part of an average Hindu and an average Mahomedan to discriminate between the right and the wrong and so long as the body politic of any community is afflicted with such a disease no cure is likely to do any good.

DUNICHAND, M.L.A.,

WANTED: HARD WORK.

There can be no two opinions about the Unity Manifesto. It is everyone's duty to do what he or she can for unity between the two great communities. But I am afraid that things will not go very far. I will not be surprised if it all stops at the manifesto and meetings. Hard solid work is required for a work like this with a substantial amount of money for necessary expenditure. The elections are approaching and I do not think the great leaders of the country will have any inclination to "waste" their time or energy over matters like "Unity." I am not speaking of any particular person or persons but I have been noticing with great pain that most of our leaders are quite satisfied as long as they retain their leadership whether they are able to do anything substantial for the country or not. I do not think any good can be done to the country unless and until the whole set of leaders from top to bottom is changed. I said the same thing at a meeting at Calcutta and Mrs. Naidu who was also present absolutely agreed with me.

SHAMLAL NEHRU.

ATTACK ON PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

A BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

BUREAUCRATIC REMEDY FOR COMMUNALISM.

PROSPECTS OF CURRENCY BILL.

WILL THE GOVERNMENT SUCCEED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The Assembly has adjourned till Monday afternoon when the Currency Bill will be asked to be taken into consideration. There are some members like Mr. Rangarhariar who favour postponement of consideration, till the next Assembly session in Delhi in January. But Sir Purshotamdas, relying mainly on the Swaraj Party's support wants the Assembly to vote on the question. Of course, he wants the Rupee ratio at one shilling and four pence. The Swarajists who are expected to be forty strong on Monday, will support him. There are also a few Independents who will side with him but the Mahomedan members and some non-descripts, as well as official and the nominated *bloc* are for the Government ratio of one shilling and six pence. Thus there will be a trial of strength in which Sir Purshotamdas hopes to win, although in the circumstances, by a narrow majority. In that case the Bill will probably be recommended by the Viceroy to be passed by the Assembly and if the Assembly sticks to its guns, then the Council of State will easily decide the issue in favour of one shilling and six pence. The fact that in the Upper Chamber there are five Swaarjists and five Industrialists including Sir Pheroze Sethna and Mr. Manmchandas Ramjee does not trouble the Government in their calculations.

So eventually the decision will be in favour of one shilling and six pence, as recommended by the majority of the Commission unless of course, the Assembly and the Council with the help of the Government agree to the postponement, which is a very unlikely contingency.

AN ATTACK ON LIBERTY.

A bill of somewhat doubtful utility affecting the liberty of the Press and public was introduced in the Legislative Assembly today by Sir Alexander Muddiman who frankly admitted that the Government was determined to push it through in the current session. The Bill is to amend Section 99 A of the Criminal Procedure Code so that all publications calculated to excite communal hatred might be seized and forfeited in the same manner, as all publications calculated to cause sedition. By the proposed amendment the Government hope, according to the Home Member, to prevent some of the sources of mischief, which develop into rioting and murder. At first sight the Bill looks innocuous but the Government had not consulted public opinion nor the local Governments on the matter as a specific issue. What the Government have done was to have mentioned this proposal in the course of their correspondence with the local Governments on communal situation as a whole in the country and elicited some general support to it. On the strength of that support the Government intend to push through this Bill at the fag end of a dying session, just in same manner, as they did in connection with Princes' Protection Bill.

SIR HARISINGH'S PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Sir Hari Singh Gour put many questions to find out from the Government what their specific intention is and the answers vouchsafed were not assuring. "I consider the communal feeling is so serious, that I propose to ask this House to take it into consideration at the earliest possible opportunity" was Sir Alexander's reply. As public opinion had not been consulted and those who are likely to be affected, had not been sounded, Sir Hari Singh Gour has, I understand, given notice of amendment for circulating the Bill.

URGENCY OF THE BILL QUESTIONED.

The urgency of the measure is questioned generally in non-official circles. The absence of opposition to the introduction of the Bill was due to a convention that no measure should be opposed, at its first reading. Otherwise I am sure there would have been considerable and effective blockade put against the motion of the Home Member to-day.

THE CLOVEN HOOF.

The Bill is dangerous, for while under the existing law the power to search and seized literature is confined to cases falling under Section 124 (A) (Sedition) that power is proposed to be enlarged to cases punishable under Section 153(A) (inciting communal hatred). Opinion among the non-officials is that the Section 153 is already wide and it is not easy t oreduce to a few principles, the cases under which it can be categorically asserted that any matter was calculated or likely to promote communal feelings. As one member pointed out to me "A missionary pamphlet denouncing idolatry would conceivably come within the purview of the Section 153 because it is seriously resented to by the orthodox Hindu community. Great care is, therefore, required to use the Section and limit its scope only to cases intended to be covered by it. Such cases are where the primary object of the publication of the matter complained against, is to promote communal hatred. The fact that such hatred resulted from the matter published, would not bring the offender within the purview of Section 99A of the Code, even though he may have given offence to sensitive fanatics or another and hostile creed. The danger is not so much in the enactment as in the use to which it might be put, especially in moments of communal tension. It is perfectly true that hands of the Executive Government must be strenghtened to deal with fanatical outbursts, but at the same time it is also necessary, to guard against the invasion of private rights and liberty of Press and the people. A hasty action might promote more feelings of enmity and hatred towards the Government than any mischief that the proscribed newspaper is likely to do. The question is not one which calls for immediate action and therefore it is necessary to consult those who are likely to be affected by it."

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY PROPOSED.

This is the general view among non-officials, although I heard some offering their tentative conclusions in favour of the Bill. It is hoped that the Assembly will not be rushed into a wrong step. The non-officials must ask the Government to publish the local Government's views which were refused by Sir Alexander Muddiman and they must be scrutinised before the Bill is taken into consideration. Some journalist members of the Assembly were casually suggesting a deputation before the Viceroy but it is at present doubtful if the idea will materialise.

FORCED LABOUR IN INDIA.

MR. JOSHI'S QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, August 19.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. N. M. Joshi asked whether the question of forced or compulsory labour had been discussed at the meeting of the League of Nations or of its Committees or of its subsidiary organisations. Whether contradictory statements had been made on this question by the delegates representing different interests at one or more of these meetings. Sir B N Mitra in reply said that the question was discussed by a committee of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations in 1925, and Sir Atul Chatterjee stigmatized his description of the system of forced labour in India as "a distorted version of actual facts." The same question was raised at the eighth International Labour Conference recently, in session, when Sir Atul Chatterjee and Lala Rajpat Rai presented opposing views.

Mr. Joshi:—"Why does the Government not make an enquiry when there is a difference of opinion on this question?"

Sir B N Mitra:—"Because, in the opinion of the Government of India no useful purpose would be served by making an enquiry, at present

Mr. Joshi:—"Does the Government of India mean to say that there will be no useful purpose served to forced and compulsory labour?"

"That implication does not arise out of the question to which I have just given the honourable member an answer.

EUROPEANS AND DEATHS BY KICKS.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra in reply to another question of Mr. Joshi said that the cases of deaths of labourers alleged to have been due to kicks or blows given by Europeans were reported to the Government of India They do not propose to undertake special legislation for the protection of labourers against these attacks, as the provisions of Indian Penal Code were adequate.

SHIFT SYSTEM IN MINES.

Mr. Joshi inquired whether the Government of India would introduce legislation in this session for introducing a system of shifts in the Indian mines.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra replying said that the question was discussed with the Standing Advisory Committee attached to the Labour Department and views expressed by them, and by those who were consulted on the question were receiving the consideration of the Government. He was unable to say when the legislation will be introduced but hopes that the Government of India would have formulated their provisional conclusions on the subject before the next legislative session.—A.P.

TAXATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SIR B. BLACKETT'S SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Sir Basil Blackett in moving the adoption of the report of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee in the Assembly said that he was not going to make any announcement either final or provisional regarding the Committee's recommendations. His formula, which was an innovation in the procedure of the House was aimed at fulfilling the promise for discussion of the report by the Assembly, so that its views may be placed before the central and provincial governments, and local bodies side by side with the report when they considered the increase or reduction in taxation in future. This was the first time in the history of British India that such a complete survey of the system of taxation had been made under Government's auspices. The Committee was not concerned with expenditure,

(Continued on page 12)

COAL STRUGGLE

MINERS PREPARE FOR GRIM STRUGGLE!

GOVERNMENT SITTING ON FENCE

LONDON. August 19.

The statements of the Mining Association and the Miners Federation respectively are issued this evening. The former says it appeared from Mr. Herbert Smith's reply to the invitation to indicate the miners' wishes that the miners' position on the fundamental issues had not changed, and therefore, no purpose would be served by carrying on the appearance of negotiation which had no real basis.

The latter statement says Mr. Smith explained that the extension of hours was unnecessary to the successful operation of the industry, and that the national agreement and wages question were regarded by the miners as essential. The Federation was prepared after the consideration of the measures of re-organisation of the industry to consider what wages were possible and intimated that the consideration of those things might lead to an application to Government for some assistance pending the completion of the schemes of re-organisation.

FEDERATION'S APPEAL.

The Federation's statement adds that Mr. Evan Williams for the coal-owners made it clear that it was useless to proceed and intimated the coalowners' intention to take full advantage of the Eight Hours Act recently passed. He also insisted on district wages agreements. The Federation's statement concludes. "The Coal-owners clearly consider themselves victors. They have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing during the stoppage. We have no alternative except to urge on the members of the Federation the necessity of stiffening their resistance to the terms which mean abject poverty to our people and scandalous lowering of the standard of living for at least a generation. We again appeal to the public for continued support to the miners and their wives and children as now it is again clear that the coalowners have no desire for a negotiated settlement but only for resumption of work on the terms dictated by themselves."

Mr. Cook stated that no further negotiations with coal-owners were possible, and added "We have not asked Government to meet us."

APPEAL FOR CAMPAIGN FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

As a result of the miners meeting, the Trade Union Congress has decided to appeal to the British Trades Unions and the international Federation of Trades Unions to organise a campaign of financial assistance from the continental Unions. The T. U. C. representatives are going to Amsterdam for the purpose.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Government does not intend to intervene in the coal dispute without a request from the parties. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland has been delegated to act for Government if any situation may arise during the recess. If the situation is unchanged then developments are probable when the House of Commons reassembles on 30th August to confirm the emergency regulations.—Reuter.

NEW WAGES.

WILL MINERS DRIFT BACK?

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Reports are coming in that the miners are trickling back to work throughout the country. Four hundred men resumed work at Sherwood to-day, 500 at Cross Farm and 600 at Rufford. Hundreds are signing on at Mansfield, while many have resumed in Cannock Chase.

It is too early to determine whether the new terms offered by individual companies in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire have been accepted generally, but scores signed on this morning on terms varying for different pits. Most provide April wages with 7 1/2 hours day with seven months guarantee. 6,525 miners are working in Warwickshire to-day compared with 6,350 yesterday.—Reuter.

NOTTS MINERS CLIMB DOWN.

LONDON, August 19.

An important move has been made by the Notts coalfields delegates representing 12 to 14 thousand miners. They have accepted the terms of the Bolsover Colliery Company of seven and half hour and old wages. Agreements are being signed on and will commence immediately. Derbyshire and other Notts owners have decided to open pits on the same terms.—Reuter.

MINERS PREPARE.

A GRIM STRUGGLE EXPECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The Executive of the Miners Federation met in London to-day. A grave view was taken of the situation. A member expressed the opinion that the attitude of the owners would prolong and embitter the struggle, and far from disintegrating the Federation, it would stiffen the backs of the rank and file. He anticipated another ten weeks of struggle.

REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Miners Federation sat privately for three hours and agreed to send Government a verbatim report of the proceedings of

(Continued on next Page.)

INDIAN MUSLIMS MISLED.

DOINGS OF IBN SAUD.

MOHAMED ALI'S CONDEMNATION.

KARACHI. August 19.

Speaking at a public meeting this evening, the Ali Brothers confirmed the report about the desecration of the Holy Places by the Nejdis and bitterly complained about the doings of Sultan Ibn Saud, whom they described as a narrow minded bigot full of wordly ambition.

Maulana Mohamed Ali said they were misled by good reports about Sultan Ibn Saud before they went to the Hedjaz, and having seen things with their own eyes they begged forgiveness of those who might have been misled by them.

Maulana Mohamed Ali was determined fully to expose the misdeeds of Sultan Ibn Saud and would devote his life fro the inauguration of a better condition in the Holy Land.

Tears rolling down his cheeks the Maulana described the filthy condition of the Prophet's residence, where some people daily committed sacrileges. Some tombs of the holy men of Islam were desecrated in such a way as though the vandals wished to wreck vengeance on Islam and its great dead.

The World Muslim Conference sat for forty days and discussed many questions. Railways from Jeddah to Mecca and Zambo to Medina could be constructed and conditions of life could be immensely improved. His exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad had sent an engineer at his own expense and was prepared to spend a crore and a half of rupees to restore the desecrated places, to bring gladness to Muslim hearts. But Sultan Ibn Saud, who proclaimed himself the Sultan, said the Maulana, stood in the way.

The Hedjaz being dependant on pilgrim traffic alone, the Sultan declared Maulana Mohomed Ali, could be brought on his knees by threatening to stop it.

Maulana Shaukat Ali expressed himself to be an optimist. He hoped that Sultan Ibn Saud would still see reason.—Free Press.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION RETURNS.

OVATION IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 19.

The Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulema delegations arrived here to-day at 3 p.m. per the s.s. "Akbar." The Ali Brothers, Moulanas Sulleman Nadvi, Kifayatullah, Shabir Ahmad, Irfan, Shuaib Quereshi and Abdul Alim Siddiqi landed amidst cries of "Allaho-Akbar." Thousands of citizens of all shades of opinion had gathered to welcome the distinguished leaders and were awaiting the arrival of the steamer for hours. An address of welcome on behalf of Muslim citizens signed by 35 gentlemen representing all shades of opinions was read by Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.C. The party was then taken from the wharf in procession through the principal quarters of the city and the leaders received loud ovation everywhere and were profusely garlanded. The procession dispersed near Benso Hall whence the distinguished visitors proceeded to Seth Haji Abdullah Haroons' bungalow in the Civil Lines where they are staying.

The address congratulated the deputations on earning the meritorious virtue of haj and eulogised their fearless expression of opinion regarding the situation in the Hedjaz, particularly the establishment of a Republic and the provision of proper arsangements for pilgrims. It also referred to the present critical state of the Muslim world politics and appealed to them to present a satisfactory programme for the guidance of the Indian Mussalmans.

The leaders are addressing an overcrowded public meeting at present being held in the famous Khaliqdina Hall where the Fatwa prisoners were tried five years ago this very month of September.

An address of welcome to Maulana Mahomed Ali by the Karachi Municipality will be presented to-morrow evening.

The Muslim students of the local colleges will be "At Home" to the Ali Brothers to-morrow afternoon. The national schools and Government aided Sind school were closed to-day in honour of the leaders. The members of both the delegations are leaving for Delhi by the Lahore Mail on Friday evening, reaching Delhi on Sunday morning. All members look happy and cheerful, Moulana Shabir Ahmad being slightly indisposed.

UNREAL SATYAGRAHA.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO CONGRESS WORKER.

NAGPUR, Aug. 19.

Mr. Monchursha Avari, a local Congress worker, who had commenced fasting to secure his dues from a local firm, has stopped his Satyagraha since yesterday as he has received a letter from Mahatmaji condemning his action. Gandhiji characterises it as no real Satyagraha and calls his action insolent and indiscreet. Mahatmaji has advised him to get his claim settled either through a Pancha or by going to a civil court if he thinks it fit.—Free Press.

CORRUPTION AND BACK BAY OFFICIALS.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI'S ALLEGATIONS.

RECLAMATION SCHEME NOT WANTED.

"ABOLISH THE DIRECTORATE"

When the Back Back Enquiry Committee met yesterday, Sir M. Visweswaraya who presided said that Sir Grimwood Mears had rather a severe attack of malaria and would not be able to take part in the work of the Committee for a few days more.

Mr. H.A. Lalji, in the course of a long statement said:—

I am of opinion that if at all there was any justification for any reclamation scheme the same entirely disappeared as soon as it was decided that the Cotton Green was to be at Sewree and therefore those responsible for Reclamation Scheme are responsible for neglecting to appreciate this important change in the situation. The area that was occupied by the Cotton Green in Fort is a large one and the site is as healthy as any in Bombay, having open Sea on both the sides. This site has been lying vacant and is likely to remain so for sometime and as long as this site remains vacant there is no prospect of any Reclamation Land fetching any fair price.

The Reclamation site could only be purchased by well-to-do people and for this class of people there has been and there is still lot of accommodation available and there has been never any scarcity felt for them. A plea has been put forward that open spaces and plying grounds and Marine Drive will be available. Open spaces are necessary so also plying grounds but they must be in different parts of the City. The Municipality as also the Improvement Trust are at present suffering heavy losses on account of large areas of land lying on their hands and while the City is the most heavily taxed City in India it is feared that unless these bodies are able to dispose off some of their lands, fresh taxation will have to be resorted to, which in these depressed times will be entirely unbearable by the public. If this is the position there can be no justification of any kind for adding more land under any plea.

FUTURE RECLAMATION.

As regards the work to be carried out in Plot No. 8, Plot No. 1, and No. 2, I must at once say that I am strongly of opinion that nothing should be done in Plot No. 2 I feel that, if it is the intention of any one that Plot 3 and subsequently the whole Reclamation Scheme should be forced upon to be carried out, then Plot No. 2 may be touched, because if Plot No. 2 is taken up it will be necessary then to take No. 3 and so on. Plot No. 2 has a much larger area and has more deepness and will cost a great deal more. I had only recently put a question in Council whether any filling up has been done in Plot No. 2 and the reply was in the negative. I had put that question because I am sorry to say I feel there is the tendency still after all this waste of money to drag in Plot No. 2 with No. 1, with the intention of ultimately forcing the whole Scheme I say there is no need for more area and it will be very difficult to dispose it of unless Government offices were brought there and the present Government Offices made vacant for no earthly reason.

I say this Presidency is the most heavily taxed in India and any further land will tell very heavily on the people if any further money is to be spent on Government Offices. I hold strong opinion that there is no need for more accommodation for Government Offices. I also hold equally strong view that his area is not required for any purpose unless Government want in future a Naval Base at Bombay. To be frank I would say I feel that if there was any objective which had induced the undertaking of the whole Reclamation Scheme and which is unconceivable to me and many in this city except sheer speculation, then I would say it is that very objective which prompts those who are supporters of the carrying out of work in Plot No. 2 and therefore before it is taken in hand, if decided to do so, the reasons must be placed before the public without any reserve and the public must be given full opportunity to express their opinion on its merits, because it is not the business of Government to do such things.

PUBLIC DELIBERATELY MISLED.

Mr. Husseinbhoy then referred to the undue haste displayed by the Government in the purchase of the "George Lloyd" and "Kalu" dredgers and remarked:

"The proceedings of the Legislative Council, if referred to and specially of the 16th and 17th March 1926, will prove how in the exercise of its functions, the Development Department was virtually unrestrained and absolutely autocratic. The result of such working was that it ended in a dismal failure ever known in the history of any important undertakings. The public was absolutely kept in dark about its doings and was even misled. In spite of such disastrous working of the Department, the Directorate made all sorts of glowing accounts about the working and the Government encouraged such ways of deluding the public by allowing its own officers to make reassuring statements when they knew too well that all was not well with their department and that failure was inevitable. The public have protested emphatically against such criminal negligence of duty towards the taxpayers, and the way in which the public's money has been wasted. My submission, therefore, to the Inquiry Committee is that they should take a note of the ways and procedure followed by the Department throughout its existence.

DEPARTMENT UNFIT FOR TASK.

"The past conduct of the Department brings vividly the conclusion that it is incapable of doing the work in future and if at all any completion work is to be taken in hand it must be entrusted to one of the Transferred Departments and caried on by P. W. Department, but the Committee which would be attached to it should have greater powers and should not be a mere non functioning body as the Advisory Committee to the Department was. It must be fully representative of all the important public bodies and should have powers of effective control over the activities of the department at every stage. It is only under such safeguards that the public confidence may be restored, which may result in a reasonable prospect of retrieving the Province from financial disaster."

SCHEME NOT AT ALL NECESSARY.

Being examined by the Chairman, Mr. Husseinbhoy said he did not believe that Government could make a profit out of the sale of land, for there were large areas of available land even now, as would be seen from the report of the Minority Committee. The reclamation scheme was not at all necessary in the interests of the middle classes and the public of Bombay had never been in favour of Government speculating in land and making profit by it. The number of people who would be able to take plots on the reclamation was very small, compared to the great masses. For the rich classes they had got the Malabar Hill and the Cumballa Hill.

Since the mills were in the north of the Island, the workers in those mills had to live there. Other classes also would prefer to go there rather to the south. In the north of the Island they had large areas of unbuilt land ready at hand which could be utilised for building houses for the poor. The whole trade of Bombay, was dependent upon the Cotton mills; the cotton trade had gone to Sewree, and other business also was going there. Even the insurance companies had opened their branches at Sewree and it would not be long when the banks would have to open their branches there.

Are you in favour of the Minority Report?—Plots Nos. 1 and 8 must be completed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S BARGAIN.

Continuing Mr. Husseinbhoy said the Government of India wanted to sell 1,71,089 yards of land and wanted to buy 11 lakhs 59 yards from the Government of Bombay. That meant that for 270 lakhs, which were to be obtained by selling the 171 thousand square yards, they were to get several times the area. He contended that the Government of India had been raher lax in sanctioning the scheme. Government of India always scrutinised a scheme before sanctioning a loan to the provincial Government, and certainly when the three crores were sanctioned by India Government some care should have been exercised to see that the scheme was sound. Government would not have sanctioned a loan to the Municipality in this way. The Government of India had their own financial advisers here and generally they never were careless in sanctioning loans. There was laxity in the whole affair, for Mr. Cowasji had admitted in the Council that they had not the contract for the purchase of the "Lloyd" with them?—Yes. This was said on the 16th March last.

LAXITY IN ORDERING STORES.

He complained that there was a great laxity in ordering stores and as an instance he said iron bars of wrong size were ordered which perhaps were still lying there; again pipes which were unnecessary were ordered and several lakhs worth of stores had to be sold because they were surplus.

To Sir F. Hopkinson, witness stated that contracts were given to worthless contractors who would not have been given a hundred rupee contract elsewhere. Even people who were convicted were given contracts.

It must have been for adequate reasons, perhaps, the prices quoted were higher?—I am able to say that the prices quoted were very low. You have only to find out the files of the contractor and see it for yourselves to whom the contracts were given.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

That is a very serious charge to bring against a body of officials to give contracts at higher prices than they were tendered for?—Yes, it is a very serious charge, but the Back Bay contracts have been given at very high rates.

This is merely heresay. We have no facts to go upon?—You have got facts to go upon. You have to make enquiries for yourselves.

But this does not take us any the nearer?—But that is the only way you can go.

Mr. Billimoria:—You expect this committee to go through a mass of papers unless there are specific charges? We have got only very little time at our disposal, unless people come forward boldly and tell us!—I have given you rates and also details of labour, and I also say that there were no extraordinary circumstances justifying this.

Sir Frederick:—The position is—boiling it down to a simple thing—you have made very grave charges against officials connected with the Back Bay. All you have told us

(Continued on page 12.)

LONDON LETTER.

FUTURE OF MOROCCO

INDIA AND THE OPIUM EVIL.

(By MAURICE AMER).

LONDON, July 29.

When one gets behind with one's correspondence it is sometimes irritating but also sometimes interesting to see how events have changed, contemplated remarks become out of date, serious matters calmed down to insignificance.

Which is only a variant of the old tag "If you leave your correspondence alone long enough it will answer itself."

I blush to think that I have slipped a cog, otherwise missed a mail, but rejoice that most of the matters noted down in my note book have settled themselves.

A few of these scraps from one's old store are still fresh and fit for consideration.

Certain tribes around Sheshouwan have not yet been visited by French or Spanish troops. They are still unsubdued, but such fine spirit will have to wait another Abd el Krim, a brilliant leader, and a more favourable opportunity for "revolt."

Spain talks of managing the Riff alone, and of France clearing out. The final result of that will be more corruption and defeat, and the return of the French. Perhaps that day will see the disclosure of French policy on the North coast.

Abd el Krim's collapse was hardly as sudden as it is reported to have been; but in any case he seems to have taken the course dictated by reason. In refusing to yield to the French at Ujda, and in resolving to fight on and let the French take Targuist, he has the approbation of all military experts who have expressed an opinion. As to surrendering without even as good terms, it is stated that he relied on the pledges of M. Parent, whom he believed and trusted, that M. Steeg would see that the conditions were made better for the Riff. In this he is also said to have been influenc[illegible] statements which Capt. Canning made [illegible]n as to his confidence in M. Steeg. [illegible] do not know if I share that confidence [illegible]he full, but it appears from one or two things that M. Steeg has some power to stay the hand of pure frightfulness in France. For example the refusal to give up Abd el Krim to the Spanish; the decision not to parade him through the tribes, and so on.

It is even rumoured that, although Abd el Krim will go to Madagascar, there will not elapse such a great time before he will be permitted to reside "neared home." Whether great or lesser distance in exile is an important consideration I will not discuss; I give the rumour for what it is worth.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The alarming spectre of unemployment in the industrial countries of Europe and America appears to be in one sense most terrifying in Great Britain. That is to say, the figures showing the proportions of unemployed workers are by far the largest there of any of the published statistics. On the other hand the provision of help in the form of out of work pay makes the horror a little less. The ratios are:—

PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Great Britain	3,119
Austria	2,372
Denmark	936
Germany	836
Poland	669
Hungary	396
Czechoslovakia	387
Italy	280
Switzerland	277
Sweden	362
Norway	151
Belgium	101
Finland	72
France	1

OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Australia	631
Canada	143

WARS AND SCARES.

When one criticises the curtailment of the promised independence of Egypt, one is informed that Egypt occupies a peculiar position as the "gateway to India." I have heard two important retorts, one in the form of an argument, the other in the shape of an admission. First for the argument. What is the use, ask the critics of British policy, in defending so grimly "the second link in the route to India," Egypt, if you have abandoned the first section of the route, the Mediterranean? It is frankly admitted that Gibraltar is no longer the indisputable dominator of the entry to the Inland Sea; yet no steps are taken or discussed to counter French or Italian plans of domination of that sea. If that is the determined policy, what becomes of the control of the second door when your front door cannot be kept open? The answer is, "mind your own business" and "go and play."

The admission now comes in for consideration. General Maurice was credited with saying last August that "The Suez Canal is no longer a vital artery of the British Empire." The comment on this is just as prompt as the previous one. "If the Canal Zone is not a vital artery, why do we make use of the question to keep the Egyptians out of their promised freedom?"

What about the suggestion that the alternative route is across Syria and Iraq to the Gulf? "That does not dispose of the Mediterranean question."

It leaves, however, the Egyptian national demands still more unanswerable and insistent.

OPIUM.

It is a natural and proper revulsion from the commercial belligerency of our Imperial rulers, this anti-opium agitation which breaks forth again from time to time. The Society of Friends (or "Quakers") yearly meeting last May had the joy of hearing of a "complete change in the governmental policy in India." Opium was still grown and manufactured, but the prohibition of its export (except for medicinal purposes) was hailed with delight by the good Quakers. Mr. Tarini Sinha took the opportunity of reproaching the English for forcing the opium trade on Asia. The prohibition of the export (save as medicine) did not solve the internal problem. There were seventeen thousand licensed shops in India where opium could be as easily bought as could tobacco in England.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

A recent article by Hebe Spaull on "Opium-Doped Babies" in "Mills and Factories" brings us back with serious attention to the situation in India. She says that, although the percentage of industrial workers in India may be small as compared with the rural and domestic workers, India is so vast that her industrial population enters into the considerations of the industrial world. The writer says she visited cotton mills in Bombay, C. P., and Madras, and Bengal jute mills. The new Indian Factories Act was already having good effects. After commenting on the inadequacy of the housing, Miss Spaull says:—"Another problem that is very acute in industrial areas is the doping of babies with opium. According to medical statistics 98 p.c. of the mothers in the cotton factories regularly dope their babies before going out to work. Their infant mortality is accordingly terribly high. In one year in Bombay it reached the appalling figure of 666 deaths per thousand, while it frequently exceeds 400 per thousand."

Miss Spaull then commented on the statement of the delegate for India at the League of Nation's Opium Commission's last session, to the effect that it was intended to reduce the export of opium "within a definite period" to the amount needed for strictly medical and scientific purposes. She expressed the hope that this would be followed by Government action to restrict the sale in India itself, where it is freely obtainable by ignorant men and women.

REALISM.

I am always sorry to have to appear to criticise statements which have their evident source in honest philanthropy; but why I am compelled sometimes to risk offence, is because of the social dangers attendant on working upon a basis of errors or on ignoring important factors.

First I want to say, that while we have the amended "Food and Drugs" statute in this country, licensing and to some extent controlling the sale of opium, mostly in respect of raw opium, opiates can still be obtained by ignorant persons in England. I am one of those sceptics who want proof that the opium exported to England or France will be applied to specified purposes. No doubt it will be an estimated quantity stated to be required for those purposes, but I know of no authority here which sees that it is not made into soothing mixtures, anodynes and pain-killer remedies. English mothers,—a certain number of them,—have been known to lull the fractious infant to rest with these. The habit has been dying, under the influence of education, infant welfare centres, better economic conditions for mothers etc. Yet it is but yesterday that laudanum—taking and baby-soothing were rooted habits of a stratum of English people.

Next I look with very grave doubt on Miss Spaull's anticipated chain of events, i.e. the Government proceeding first from reducing the export trade, to thereafter reducing the home sales. The contrary appears to be the cold truth. Mr. Tarini P. Sinha told the annual meeting of the Friends (Quakers) in May, that the Opium Commission—"at the instance of the Indian Government," substituted the word "legitimate" for the words "for scientific purposes," and said this was done so as to protect the interests of the 17,000 distributors of the drug in India who are licensed by the Government to sell it. It would be well within the bounds of possibility that the effect of the reduction of export would be to increase the sale in India, rather than the reverse.

LOWERING THE STANDARD.

Early in this month "The Observer," an organ favourable to Mr. Baldwin but gifted with a sense of realism, said: "It is idle for Government spokesmen to deny the intention attributed to them, of opening a general assault on hours and wages." This year has disclosed a deliberate plan of bringing about a general fall in wages.

The effort was already in progress in the year 1925, but what was then the ordinary operation of the industrial conflict has become plainly a matter of policy to-day.

A poster has been placed in industrial constituencies, calculated to arouse the anger of working men who are receiving less than the miners, for whom their sympathies are being enlisted by the Trade Union leaders. This is of a piece with the tearful letter recently sent to the capitalist papers by the co-operative owners of a coal-pit, the tenour of which is that the workmen and labourers who own the pit receive far less than the miners, who ought—presumably—to be content with the lowest income enjoyed by their employers. We do not hear such arguments advanced by persons engaging counsel, surgeons, and the like. Its introduction in this case is part of the assault on wages.

Combined with this is a resolution to raise the hours of labour in coal mining. The law has been altered by a Tory House to permit agreements to this effect. The proposal holds out no prospect of a remedy for the state of the mining industry and its object must be sought in another direction. It holds out no prospect of a remedy:—Before the Great War the industry with a productoin based on a seven hour day, could not absorb by a balance of 160,000 all the workers in that industry. The addition of an hour to the day will increase the unemployment; and the evident purpose of such proposal is to cripple and break the workers and shatter the organising power of the Federation.

TARAKESHWAR CASE.

RESUMED HEARING.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

At the resumed hearing of the Tarakesh war case in which Dhirendra Sinha Roy and others sued Mahant Satish Giri for alleged misconduct, misappropriation and breach of trust, and demanded his removal from the gadi, the Mahant's cook was ex-Mahant.

The plaintiffs have applied for permission to cite Lord Sinha, Maharaja of Nashipur, Maharaja Tagore, Mr. S. N. Roy, Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal and several leading members of Muzzafarpore, Bhagalpore, Arrah and Monghyr as witnesses.—Free Press.

SERVES HIS FULL TERM.

EDITOR OF "SWADESHI" RELEASED

CAWNPORE, Aug. 20:.

Pandit Dashrath Prashada Drivedi, editor, "Swadeshi", of Gorakhpore, was released from the Naini Tal Central Jail after having completed his two years' term of imprisonment.—Free Press.

COAL STRUGGLE.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

yesterday's meeting with the coaltowners after which the members returned to the districts.—Reuter.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR BREAKDOWN?

NEWSPAPERS' COMMENTS.

LONDON, August 20.

Little surprise is expressed in the newspapers at the coal breakdown. Satisfaction is, however, felt that the conference was held as it has served to prove that Government, the nation, the owners and miners stand exactly where they did a year ago which some writers declare is precisely the intention of the miners' leaders in order to throw the onus of action on Government.

The "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily News" boldly assert that the responsibility now lies on Government. The former wonders whether it is not the duty of Mr. Baldwin to propose or impose a machinery by which the parties can be compelled to submit their claims to arbitration.

The "Daily Herald" demands Government action.

The "Daily Express" and "The Daily Graphic" suggest that a way out will be found by the miners themselves returning to work in the districts, thus giving the leaders the choice between a settlement and a smashed federation.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The "Times" in a leader says that coal-owners objections to national agreement on economic grounds are not substantial and ought to be removed. "Here is the first obvious contribution which the coalowners can make towards the agreement. Miners on their part must be prepared to make concessions in respect of wages and the costs of industry required by the circumstances of industry".—Reuter's Special.

BOTH SIDES ADHERE TO OLD POSITIONS.

LONDON, August 19.

(Issued prior to announcement of breakdown of conference.)

The Conference of miners and coal-owners first for two months was held at the offices of the Mining Association, London. The industrial quarters beforehand were mildly optimistic and drew encouragement from the fact that the Federation had decided to approach the owners direct. Officials of the Federation had previously conferred with the T. U. C. Committee on the subject of further financial assistance to the miners. The conference lasted an hour and a half. It is understood both the sides adhered to their old positions, the coalowners insisting on eight-hour day, settlement of wages according to "the economic position of the industry" and district agreements; the miners insisting on seven-hour day, a national agreement and refusing to budge on the question of wages until they had definite guaratnees regarding the reorganisation of the industry.—Reuter.

ALL OVER SEATS

2 DEPUTIES MORTALLY WOUNDED

MEXICAN WAY OF SETTLING POLITICAL SQUABBLE

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Mexico City.—Two deputies were mortally wounded, Colonel Garcia was killed and Garrido ex-Governor of Tabasca was wounded in course of a street battle in the fashionable quarter of the town yesterday afternoon as a result of the political squabble over the appointment of seats in the Congress, in which about a score of deputies participated. They stood on the opposite sides of the road and fired across despite the traffic. A woman in a motor car was wounded. Patrons of an exclusive 'cafe' stampeded when the bullets whizzed through the door and the pedestrians fled for safety. Reuter.

PRINCE DULEEPSINGH'S FUNERAL.

SERVICE HELD AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Prince Duleepsingh was buried to-day at Bronopton, Norfolk, and the service was held at the Prince's favourite church at St. Andrew. The chief mourners were the three sisters of deceased. Princess Victor Duleepsingh, Lord Dewhurst, Lord Dawson of Penn and the Duke of Grafton. —Reuter.

NO FRESH BREAD.

A NEW FRENCH DECREE?

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Paris.—To save twenty per cent of the consumption of flour Government is likely to decree that only stale bread must be sold.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD WHEAT CROP.

A CONFERENCE IN KANSAS CITY

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Winnipeg.—Representatives of Canadian wheat pools and United States wheat-growing organisations as the provisional committee have selected Kansas City, Missouri, for the International Conference on Wheat Pools to be held on 16th March 1927 when definite plan for a worldwide wheat pool will be submitted. Representatives will be invited from Australia, Argentine, India and Russia. The conference will discuss 'inter alia' the organisation of a news service to give dependable information regarding the world-wide crop condition.—Reuter's Special.

MEMORIAL TO EMPIRE NURSES

LONDON, Aug. 20.

A Dominions Ball will be held at Australia House on 28th October in aid of the funds to build a memorial to the nurses of the Empire who died in the great war which will take the form of an extension of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson hospital. It is proposed that the names of nurses be inscribed on the walls of the extension.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN GERMANY.

LONDON, August 19.

Berlin.—Seven persons have been killed and fourteen injured owing to a derailing of the Berlin-Cologne-Flushing express near Lehrte. The dead include an Englishman. The train was travelling at eighty kilometres an hour at about two in the morning when the engine jumped off the rails and crashed down an embankment. Two coaches were telescoped. Rescue work was very difficult owing do darkness It is suspected that unknown persons tampered with the points.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Reward of twelve hundred and fifty sterling has been offered for apprehension of train wreckers responsible for Lehrte disaster.

Berlin.—Nineteen persons were killed in the train disaster at Lehrte.—Reuter.

"GYMNASIUM IN CONGRESS HOUSE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the letters of Messrs. Pandya and Sanzgiri on the above subject in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th and 19th instant, I venture to put forth the following suggestion.

Perhaps the members of the Bombay Provincial Committee are not altogether unaware of the existence of a gymnasium—viz., the Gujrat Vyayam Mandal in the Congress House itself. Would it not be to mutual advantage if the Congress volunteers took advantage of this institute instead of starting one of their own? In my humble opinion no useful purpose can be served by a separate gymnasium. Moreover, it is well equipped and all things that the B.P.C. may deem necessary are being taught there. —Yours etc.,

"DISINTERESTED."

"DELIBERATE RIGGING-UP OF EXCHANGE."

CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S WHITE-WASHING.

INDIAN CHAMBER SPEAKS OUT

In the course of a lengthy communication addressed to the Finance Deparment of the Government of India, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, after referring to Sir Purshottamdas' effective exposure of the deliberate attempts to rig up exchange during the past two years made by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, deals with the series of suggestio falsi and suppressio veri which disfigure the Report of the Currency Commission.

The evident bias of the Commission in favour of foreign trade and disregard of the vital interests of the Indian producer —the vast mass of the agricultural population of this country—are brought into relief by the Chamber, which tells the Government plainly that it is unable to attach any weight whatsoever to the recommendations of the Commission and is compelled to characterise their report as a "white-washing of the past policy of the Government, as reports of some of the previous Commissions and Committees have been."

On behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay Mr. J.K. Mehta, Secretary of the Chamber, has addressed a lengthy communication to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, in confirmation of the telegram dated the 12th instant sent to the latter. In the course of the communication Mr. Mehta says:—

My Committee strongly deprecate the attempt of the majority of the Commission to belittle and discredit the dissenting minute of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas by saying that the accuracy and the completeness of tht figures and data given therein had not the authority of the Commission, knowing as they must have done that every one of these figures had been quoted on unimpeachable authority and my Committee consider the insinuations conveyed in the above words most objectionable.

RIGGING UP EXCHANGE.

My Committee are particularly anxious to get the volume of appendices because some very important telegrams between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have been quoted in the dissenting Minute of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, which most clearly show that there was deliberate rigging up of Exchange in the past two years, that the stringency in the money market was "the direct outcome of Government action in contracting currency or rather in placing strict limits on possibilities of expansion" and that care was taken not to keep the screw too tight only in order to avoid a financial crisis. My Committee have repeatedly drawn the attention of Government to the continued tightening of the money market as the means used to this end, and to us and to the other public bodies like the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that had drawn attention to the monetary stringency the reply has been such as to imply that the stringency was nothing abnormal and was bound to occur in the export season in India and that "as pre-war experience proved there was strong probability that the condition in the money market in India would for many years to come vary during the year between considerable ease and somewhat acute stringency," the whole implication being that the stringency was seasonal and had nothing to do with currency manipulations. Government even said that "they were doubtful whether stabilisation of the rupee in terms of gold would greatly relieve the stringency in the money market." My Committee are quite at a loss to understand how such misleading pronouncements came to be made when Government were all the while aware that the stringency was abnormal and was the direct outcome of Government action in contracting currency. After this most damaging exposure, my Committee cannot understand how any responsible Member of Government could have asserted as they did assert that the rise in exchange was natural, that it was solely due to the enormous favourable balance of trade, etc., etc. My Committee reserve their further remarks under this head until they are in possession of the volume of appendices and have seen the telegrams "in extenso." But they cannot help feeling after the above exposure that the publication of the whole correspondence on currency and exchange matters since 1920 is imperatively necessary, as an uneasy impression has been created in the public mind that the explanations of other steps taken in those years were equally misleading and that the claim put forward by the Government of India from time to time that everything was being done in the sole interests of India, e.g., in the case of the sale of £2 million gold was quite unwarranted.

A MOST DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

In view of the above exposure of deliberate attempts to rig up Exchange the whole of the arguments so plausibly advanced in its favour, viz., that 18d., had been brought about by the operation of natural forces and that it was undesirable to face the disturbance and the readjustments which would be necessary in order to go back to 16d. falls to the ground. My Committee wonder if the majority members themselves had also a suspicion of the questionableness of the methods used for rigging exchange up, because they tried to whitewash what had been done, by saying in paragraph 199 that it was the facts of the present that must be faced and that the question of the means by which that rate came into existence was of no practical importance. This is a most surprising attitude to take for a Royal Commission that was to do India justice. It is most dangerous doctrine to lay down that so long as the ultimate consequences were supposed to be beneficial to some part of the community, the means by whiih such results were achieved did not matter. If it is right to accept a "fait accompli" of this sort as a settled fact for all time, there was absolutely no need for the appointment of this Royal Commission.

SUPPRESSION OF FACTS.

After lightly setting aside the questions of the means the Commission go on to give arguments in favour of the 18d. rate and refutation of the arguments for a 16d. and suggestio falsi," thus they claim that rate. These are series of "suppressio veri prices in India had already attained a substantial measure of adjustment. This may apply to the prices of commodities handled in the foreign trade but it does not apply to the prices of many articles which do not figure in the foreign trade but it does not figure in the foreign trade of the country and it does not apply most emphatically to the prices of labour and various other services which is always the most difficult problem. In the next place the Commission argue that it is not sound policy to use currency as lever to reduce real wages. While this may appeal to the layman and make him think Government was fighting the cause of labour as against capital. It suppresses the important fact that currency has been used as a lever by Government to raise real wages in the past two years and it is notorious that this change in real wages is at the bottom of the serious troubles in our various industries. The Commission again argue that although many land revenue settlements were made before 1914 and have to be paid to-day for years to come in an appreciated rupee, that the real burden is very materially lightened by the rise in the prices of commodities. The fallacy here is in saying that a man that has lent thousand pounds can claim thousand guineas if commodities appreciate. This on the face of it is absurd. If it was true the reverse should also be true viz:, that if commodies decline the creditor should accept a lower sum but no such claim for reduction of his loan would ever be entertained by any creditor. They next argue that the great bulk of contractual obligations consists of short term contracts which must have been entered into after exchange was established round 18d. This is again a 'suggestio falsi' here as the implication is that all such contracts must have been already readjusted in the past 24 months, and that we need not now worry about these. This again conceals a fallacy because a large majority of these so-called short term contracts are contracts of employment and while theoretically renewable from day to day or month to month it is almost impossible to vary the wage paid from time to time, as the wage-earner most stubbornly opposes any reduction and refuses to listen to any arguments about lower prices of commodities. An outstanding instance of this is the prisent miners' strike in England where the slogan is "not a penny off the pay; not an hour on the day." How can one expect the practically illiterate labour of India to understand this argument about reduction of wages as a corollary to fall in cost of living when it fails to appeal to the much more literate English miners?

(To Be Continued.)

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Constantinople.—The dispute regarding the operations of the Foreign Chambers of Commerce is at present the subject of diplomatic discussions. Meanwhile they have been allowed to reopen.—Reuter.

MRS. BESANT SAILS FOR NEW YORK

LONDON, August 19.

Mrs. Besant and Mr. Krishnamurti sailed to-day for New York.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who has been suffering from sore throat is now well and will be attending the Assembly from Friday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon. Members and Ministers at the Turf Club House, Poona, on Thursday the 19th August.

Syed Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, whose term of office would ordinarily expire in October next has accepted the offer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to reappoint him to the post for a further period of two years.

The King was approved of the appointment of Lord Sinha and Sir John Power-Wallis to be members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—Reuter.

E. P. Hendren, the World-Famous Cricketer, writes:—

"THE ability to knock up a big score on the playing fields, or in the more serious game of life, is largely a matter of physical fitness and strong nerves, but the endurance of such a winter as the one just over, leaves most of us very much handicapped to cope with the demand which spring so suddenly makes upon our systems. Personally, I have found Phosferine the most effective means of toning up my physical and mental capacities at this time of the year. A short course quickly produces an invigoration of body and brain, and the benefits are lasting, although I make a point of taking a course of Phosferine, at regular intervals, throughout the cricketing season. It is with pleasure that I recommend Phosferine to my brother sportsmen, and business men."

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"LIBERALS MORE HONEST THAN RESPONSIVISTS."

FAILURE OF MAHARATTA LEADER'S TOUR IN BENGAL.

"The Servants" of Calcuta writes:—

We do not quite appreciate why Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar and Co. should be so pathetically strenuous in their efforts to prove that the Maharatta breed of Responsivists are but one step removed from the Swarajist—and even that Responsivism is only Swarajism carried to its logical conclusion.

The Maharatta Responsivists seem to be awfully tender to Swarajist and Congress susceptibilities—while at the same time out to fight Swarajish and oppose the Congress programme. Such a cringing attitude, whatever else it might be worth, is not calculated to inspire respect. Courage of convictions one can understand but not beating about the bush.

If in their opinion the Congress programme is leading to impotence and ruin, let them boldly fight. Why this twaddle about the conditions of "honourable" and "respectable" co-operation, as if the Bureaucracy cares, a fig for your conditions and is simply dying to have the Responsivists as Ministers. The bureaucracy does not care tuppence whether there be Ministers or not. All this elaborate eye-wash is simply silly. The Liberal leaders are at least more honest, courageous and straight forward.

How are the Responsivist Congressmen going to fight the Congress programme and yet sail under the Congress banner? That's another mystry. You are, of course, at liberty to try to preach against the views of the Congress and to convert it to your view, but so long as the programme of the Congress stands you cannot surely act against it and remain a loyal Congressman. It is no use quoting Mr. C. R. Das' precedent, for Mr. C. R. Das never set up candidates for Council elections until he succeeded in lifting the Congress ban, and got a permissive sanction from the Congress. Not before.

The Cawnpore programme may be foolish, but so long as it stands that is the Congress programme; and those alone can be Congress candidates who stand upon that programme. That is the only Congress ticket. For a congressman to stand as a candidate in opposition to the Congress programme would be a queer sort of ticket indeed. You can't both eat the cake and have it.

Whether you are or not a four-anna Congress member is neither here nor there. If you believe in Responsive Co-operation, if you believe that working the Constitution is the only statesmanlike policy, stand upon the merits of that programme, and don't drag in irrelevancies about Congress membership and so on, and so forth. Take not the name of the Congress in vain.

STRIKE SITUATION IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, August 19.

The local manager of the Mysore Cotton Spinning Mills known as the Maharajah Mills had a long interview at the Secretariat Offices to-day with the first member of His Highness the Maharajahs Executive Council in the absence of the Dewan regarding the strike situation. A good percentage of the men have since expressed their willingness to resume work, but the authorities apprehend further trouble unless all the workers resume in a body and have asked the men to select from among themselves to discuss the position with them. The mill approaches and the vicinity continue to be well-guarded by the police.—A.P.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S CASH BALANCES.

The following is the statement of the cash balances of the Government of India:

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).

In District Treasuries; Balance on 30th April 1926, 2,53,41; 31st May 1926, 2,44,65; 30th June 1926, 2,51,86; 31st July 1926, 2,40,61.

With the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, Balance on 30th April 1926, 13,05,48; 31st May 1926, 14,83,26; 30th June 1926 32,30,00; 31st July 1926, 36,29,53.

Total balance on 30th April 1926, 15,58,89; 31st May 1926, 17,27,91; 30th June 1926, 34,81,86; 31st July 1926, 38,70,14.

New York.—The following will make the Davis Cup team: Tilden, Johnson, Richardson and Norris Williams (Captain).—Reuter.

In a football match Scottish Rangers beat Dunfermline by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

The Pilot of the machine that crashed at Lympne has died.—Reuter.

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VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

"LEADER'S" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

Commenting on the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature the "Leader" says that the policy which Lord Irwin has more definitely announced in respect of communal claims and rights will be welcomed by all right thinking Indians, but on the important question of constitutional advance, Lord Irwin has nothing fresh to say.—Free Press.

INCREASED MORTALITY IN MADRAS.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Owing to the increased rate of mortality in the city of Madras Government have constituted a committee to be know as the City Mortality Investigation Committee with the Director of Public Health as Chairman. The Committee is to study the various causes said to be responsible for sending up the city's death rate and suggest means for bringing about an improvement in the situation. The Committee has already begun work and is at present engaged in carrying out an inspection of the various congested localities in the city.—A. P.

CONTINUOUS RAIN IN GUJARAT.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

It has been continuously raining for nearly a month all over Gujarat and Kathiawar and in some places the record of the whole season's rain has been reached. A break is badly required for the growth of the crops. —A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Skeen and members of the Sandhurst Committee were received on their arrival at Allahabad by the Lt. Amarnath Jha, officer Commanding the University Training Corps, Dr. J. C. Weir, Dean of the faculty of law, and Mr. J. M. David, Registrar on behalf of the University. The party visited the Ewing Christian College, the Government Intermediate College, the Kayastha Pathashala and the University department. The Committee also interviewed applicants for commssions. In the evening there was a parade of the Training Corps and the Committee expressed satisfaction with what they saw. Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, was "At home" to the Committee afterwards, and among the guests were Mr. J. D. Smith, Commissioner, the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, Major General Nightingale and Mr. Justice Mukerji.

The Committee leave early to-morrow morning for Cawnpore *en route* to Simla.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

Kalidas Zaveri, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the local municipality has tendered his resignation. In the report prepared by him for submission to the general board he complains of papers being kept for a long time by a certain member thus causing obstruction in the disposal of business which has greatly accumulated.—A. P.

In order to make the work of infant welfare better known amongst the masses of the people, the C. P. Committee, Nagpur have decided to hold a poster competition advertising infant welfare.—Six prizes will be awarded for the best six in the order of merit.—A. P.

In view of the outbreak of beriberi in an epidemic form in Calcutta the School of Tropical Medicine has taken up investigation regarding the details of the disease, and the Municipal Corporation has deputed a special officer to assist in the School's work.—Free Press.

PRIMAPHONES.

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26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25333.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26011.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23043.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

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BOMBAY SEVA SADAN'S APPEAL.

For 15 years past the Seva Sadan have carried on most valuable work in providing a Home for destitute children. The building in which this Home is located is now becoming dilapidated and no longer adequately meets the need. As the accommodation is very limited. Constantly children have been refused admission, because there was no room for them.

The time has therefore, come to try to and raise funds wherewith to erect a building suitable for this purpose which will accommodate a much larger number. This is especially necessary in view of the fact that the Children's Act is likely soon to be put in force and the Seva Sadan is willing and ready to receive and protect children rescued under the Act. The great meeting in support of the Children's Act at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall on July 28th showed by its representation character that public opinion is roused on the subject. The Seva Sadan therefore, feels that it need not be difficult in making an appeal for funds for a Home for the Homeless which will provide part of the necessary machinery for putting this measure into action. In March 1926 a sum of Rs. 6,000 was raised for the purpose by means of a Cafe Chantant.

It is now proposed to hold a Sale of Work and Entertainment at the Seva Sadan on September 4th. Mrs. Palmer has kindly promised to open the Sale to which admission will be free. The Stall-holders will be Mrs. Kanga, Mrs. M. A. Cama, Mrs. Surhtari, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, Mrs. N. B. Lam, Mrs. A. A. Fyzee; Miss Dehdashti, Mrs. S. R. Chichgar, Mrs. Byramji Jeejeebhoy Mrs. D. F. Mulla and others have also consented to help.

An attractive entertainment is organised by Miss Gedge Mrs. Freany Cama and Mrs. Homae Chichgar.

It is hoped that many friends of the Seva Sadan will attend on September 4th at 4-30—8-30 p.m. (S.T.) and make the effort a success.

By supporting this Sale and Entertainment they will be helping to relieve suffering and destitute children for whom Homes are so badly needed in Bombay.

CORRUPTION AND BACK BAY OFFICIALS.

(Continued from page 9.)

is that somebody told you so, and you don't give us an atom of truth. I am not going to follow street corner gossip?—I have made myself clear. I have told you I have given you sufficient data to make enquiries.

You have merely related to us what appears to be gossip?—It is nothing but gossip!—No, it is not.

Take this page. You say "carelessness" "want of care," "cement sold without much care," etc. You have not given us the name of the contractor?—I shall give you the name—it is Balkrishnadas. He walked away with several lakhs in his pocket as profit on a contract.

But why should a man be condemned for his antecedents? These are not facts, but they are merely street gossip. They are merely statements and not facts!—I have given you the name of the contractor.

Mr. Billimoria:—What is the insinuation there?—He was given 150 per cent. higher than the prevailing rates in the market.

Do you, therefore, insinuate that the contract was given dishonestly? and that there was profit sharing?—It means that, unless the man in charge of the works was a fool.

Is that an insinuation?—I shall certainly insinuate, unless the man in charge was a fool.

DREDGER "COLABA."

Questioned by Sir Frederick, witness further said that they were told during the debates in the Council that the structural work of the dredger "Colaba" was weak and that it required constant repairs; the hull and pumps were of a poor quality.

Can you point out to any statement that she was badly designed? You are making definite charges against builders and against your own Marine architects here.—Government have admitted that it required constant repairs, etc.

That does not mean that the material is bad, it might be that the design is bad?—Yes.

What you feel is that you have not been taken into the inner councils of the Directorate?—I do feel that.

I am going to judge your statement by part's and you have made some ridiculous statements. How can I accept it?—You may take it as you like.

ABOLISH THE DIRECTORATE.

Mr. P. G. Rodericks, a member of the Advisory Committee, was then examined. He admitted he had signed the minority report of the Committee and he was for the abolition of the Directorate. He wanted plots Nos. 1 and 2 to be completed. He stood by every statement in the report.

MR. SURVE'S ADVICE.

Mr. A.N. Surve, M.L.C., the next witness, summarised his conclusions as regards future reclamation as follows:—

Concentrate all operations on Block No. 8 alone, without making any further capital outlay. Hand it over to the Military authorities as early as practicable, and with its proceeds liquidate in part the loan debt, so that further liabilities on interest charges may be reduced. If the reclaimed lands will not have any adverse effect upon the Development Schemes of the public bodies which are financed by Government out of loans raised on the credit of the Presidency, and if the estimates indicate that blocks 1 to 7 could be reclaimed for the purpose of reducing the loss, then do so, but with the sanction of the Legislative Council obtained after supplying its members with full and true information.

If the inquiry indicates the desirability of proceeding with the work, I prefer its being carried out by contractors instead of with official agency, Development or R.W.D.

Adopt precautions to safeguard the health of the public, which the cessation, complete or partial, or postponement of the work may require.

If Development is to be carried out it should become a transferred subject.

Obtain revision of the Meston Settlement as early as can be obtained.

Appeal to the Government of India to bear a part of the loss.

CONCENTRATE ON BLOCK 1.

Mr. Surve said in reply to the Chairman that he was in favour of neither of the reports, Majority or Minority, because the Majority wanted the work to wait for two years more when they would come to a final decision. His objection was that since the estimates were exceeded, it was not safe to go on the revised estimates prepared by the engineers. Therefore, they should confine their energies to Block 1 and finish it as soon as possible and hand it over to the Military Department and receive its price and liquidate the debts.

On that point both Committees were agreed?—No.

Except Mr. Manu Subedar?—Yes.

Mr. Surve said they had already about 86 lakhs square yards of land available in the city and to throw additional 22 lakhs of yards on the market would have a very bad effect. The Municipality had undertaken the Hornby Ballard Road Scheme and large areas of land would be made available for building purposes. At present the Corporation was paying a large part of its income in interest charges, and very little money was available for Municipal expenditure. If more land were thrown on the market, the Corporation would come to grief and such a thing would be disastrous to the city. If the Development Department suspended the work during two years the interest charges would pile up.

OFFICIAL OPTIMISM.

Mr. Surve then quoted an extract from a speech by Sir Henry Lawrence saying that in 1930 the return to Government would be about four crores, and in 1931 all expenditure would have been recouped, and they would have still on hand for future disposal at a net profit some six lakhs of yards, the value of which would be estimated at several crores. Then again Mr. P.R. Cadell made a speech in 1924. It was really the speech of Sir H.S. Lawrence read out by Mr. Cadell. In this speech a profit of 50 crores was estimated. But the speaker could not do anything owing to the want of Co-operation of other parties there. At this time the Swarajists were staging their walk-out.

Mr. Billimoria: Whose fault is it? Is it the fault of the Government?—You can take it as you like. It is the fault of electors.

The Chairman: You are not able to work together?—No.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Continuing, he said the Government of India were responsible for this sorry state of things, for they ought not to have sanctioned the Scheme.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson witness said the major part of the rates were paid by the lower and middle classes, as most of the houses in the city were occupied by them. The richer classes were occupying only a small portion of the houses in the city.

Mr. Billimoria: If the Swaraj Party were in the Council, what would you have done?—We might have been able to throw out the grant, although since it was a Reserved Subject Government would have restored the amount at once.

You might have made some more noise?—Not necessarily noise but it might have had some practical effect too.

To-day Mr. K.F. Nariman will be examined in the morning and in the afternoon Mr. Lalji Naranji will be examined on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

ATTACK ON PUBLIC LIBERTIES

(Continued from page 9.)

nor were Government. The Committee's object was to show how the same taxation could be raised with lesser sacrifice on the part of the tax-payer.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Unlike other countries people looked in India to Government for undertaking social and beneficent activities. This meant Government expenditure which must mean Government taxation. It was, therefore, of supreme importance that they should have such a report as their guide. He did not mean that taxation was either necessary or desirable to-day. On the other hand he thought that with improvements in the Meston Settlement providing some elasticity to provincial revenues and the extinction of the provincial contributions provincial governments would carry out their progressive plans without resort to taxation and that the Central Government aimed at progressive reduction in the central taxation, already begun in the life of the present Assembly through the reduction of the salt-tax, the abolition of the cotton excise duty, and reduced railway tariffs. With the allocation of land revenue to the provinces, and the separation of railway finance the problem of the central budget had been gratefully modified since the days when a predecessor of his called it a gamble in rain. The only item that could now re-introduce this gamble was the revenue from customs, and it was a matter of concern that this should be responsible for 62,4 per cent. of the yield of the central taxes.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The Todhunter Committee had recommended some direct taxation. This defect would be carefully remedied automatically by the increase in the income tax which was abnormally low now due to trade depression. He confessed his disappointment that the Committee had gone back on the wiser view of the Fiscal Commission regarding the undesirability of using export duties for protective purposes. The Committee had also laid too much stress on the incidence of customs duties, and too little on their economic effect. An instance in point was their justification of the high duty on motor cars though the Committee at the same time realised that the rapid development of motor transport, would conduce to the economic, social, and agricultural welfare of the country. The question of salt production was being examined to find out whether there was a *prima fasie* case for referring it to the Tariff Board.

"A REVOLUTIONARY CHANGE."

The Finance Member, continuing, touched on the financial relations between the central and the provincial governments, and the division of taxes. He emphasised that the reforms had introduced a revolutionary change in their relations compared with the economic waste in Europe (excluding Russia) with twenty-six customs barriers, India was in an exceptionally good position, being a single economic unit, and with a single customs barrier. Economic unity in India was an immense asset and was essential to her political development as a nation. Customs tariffs in some Indian States and provoking interference with commerce imposed by octroi and transit duties should be removed to complete the tariff unity of the country. India had to develop a proper system of federal finance, for a mistake in developing it might easily threaten its economic unity. One such danger was found in the recent dispute between two provinces, now amicably settled by laying down that the excise duty should follow consumption.

BENEFITS OF MESTON SETTLEMENT.

It was absolutely necessary that if self-government was to develop unhampered the limits between the powers of taxation of the taxing authority whether local, or provincial, or central be clearly laid down, thereby eliminating all causes of friction or overlapping. Each authority must have elasticity in its taxation system to develop its own resources. The Meston Settlement must not be abandoned in favour of a new settlement. It must from the basis for improvement. The Central Government must keep to itself the customs taxes on income and salt. As recommended by the Committee the duty on financial instruments should be taken back by the Central Government. The provinces would no doubt be entitled to some elasticity in being given a share in the proceeds from the taxes on income; but the index of prosperity shown by the income tax would be defective and incomplete without the taxes on agricultural income. It might be that a fixed assignment from the central revenues might be necessary to restore the balance, but the present uncertainty would disappear, and the provinces would have to depend on their own resources. Similarly, municipalities should depend less on subventions and more on direct taxation, which should replace transit and octroi duty. Local Governments had been already addressed on the subject, and an agreement regarding financial arrangements could be reached beforehand.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Summing up, Sir Basil said the present policy of Government was, first to complete the process of extinguishing the provincial contributions, then to make minor modifications in the Meston Settlement, which, without making serious inroads on the central resources would give flexibility to provincial incomes. During this period, the Central Government would effect only some minor adjustments in taxation, and prevent falling off in the yield from direct taxation. Thereafter the Central Government's policy would be to reduce the proportion of indirect taxation to the whole, with its eye on the one hand on the necessity of keeping a margin in the event of an emergency, and on the other upon the need for relieving the central tax-payer, and thereby enable him in his capacity as a provincial tax-payer to contribute more to provincial needs. The taxation system was one on the foundations of which provincial governments must build, and with the Taxation Committee's report as a guide to the study of the taxation policy they would surely build the better.

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The easiest, quickest, and surest way to stop dyspepsia is to remove the cause of the trouble. Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to, or accompanied by, an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress almost instantly disappear. For this purpose the best thing known is to take a little of that harmless antacid, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia (powder or tablets) from your chemist to-day and take after eating or whenever pain is felt, and you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely. Try it to-day.

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Model No. 505 Single Spring Motor	75-0-0
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Delivered Free at any Railway station in India.

THE **VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,**

Head Office & Factory, Mahim, BOMBAY, 16.

Branches :—

CALCUTTA 46, Central Avenue South

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NEW MODEL **WALL CLOCK**

Best German make, gives correct time and the best decorative Wall Clock than all imported. The best opportunity

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THE MALL
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Messrs LA CROIX & Co.
290, Main Street,
Will deliver copies at your Residence

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 20th.

To-day mill shares remain easier owing to the absence of Buyers. To-day there was no more change in Tata I. and S. Ord and Dfd. shares.

In miscellaneous the market was quiet with small transactions.

Imperial Bank shares were in demand and changes hand to Rs. 1520

We quote:—Dyeing 906/4 Fazal 878/12 Century 372/8 Pearl 478/12 Crosent 182/8 Nagpur 528/12 Swadeshi 507/8 Hydro 1033/12 Andhra 725 Pawer 540.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	78
Baroda	50	4	82
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	55½
Central	25	1½	26
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	40	1522 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	373 12
Union	5	0 4 0	3 8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	11 14
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	93 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	87 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	260
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	7 10
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	44

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940	
Amritsar Pattia ..	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	95	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	93	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	102	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	95	xD
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	75	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	190	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	256	4
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—14 Y—10—1			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	727	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	1000	
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	126	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	¼
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1033	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	967	8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	540	
Tata Power P.	1,000	.. ..	770	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	145
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	925
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510
Vow Prince of Wales..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	230	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	476	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	127	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	47	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	5	4
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	175	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	100	
Mckenzie	100	30	335	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	695	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	128	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	65	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	138	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	42	
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	nil	29	

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15	..	5 2
New India	25	ly	22
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1050
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Alliance	100	..	45	
Apollo	50	..	6	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	320	
Bombay Cotton P ..	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	906	4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150	
Broach Fine Counts..	250	..	62	8
Century	100	20y	372	8
Central India O. ..	100	16	528	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	442	8
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	135	
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	4	182	8
Currimbhoy	250	..	310	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	750	
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	1 0 0	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	247	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	237	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	878	12
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1550	XD
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	181	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1100	
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	382	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	60	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		90	
Kilachand	25	..	3	10
Kohinoor	500	..	1070	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5500	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	2/	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	102	8
Madras United ..	250	15	480	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1825	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Gokuldas ..	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	140	
Mysore	50	4	177	8
New City of Bombay.	100	10	170	
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	303	12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	478	12
Phoenix	100	10	427	8
Premier	100	..	40	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	16	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	550	
Sholapur	1,000	450	8750	XD
Simplex	250	..	110	
Sir Shapurji Broach	100	..	40	
Standard	500	40	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	507	8
Swan	100		150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2250	
Vishnu P.	500	35	570	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 20

Ahmedabad				430
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	903-12	911-4	903-8	906-4
Century	373-12	373-12	370	372-8
Central India ..	527-8	523-12	526-4	528-12
Colaba Land				135
Crescent .. ..1 ..				182-8
Edward Sassoon..				135
Fazulbhoy ..	882-8	882-8	877-8	878-12
Finalay	..	..	..	130.
Globe				25
Gokak	..	..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	182-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	387-8
Kohinoor ..	..	..	..	1070
Madhowjee ..	..	..	..	102-8
Mathuradas ..	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	86
Mysore	..	..	..	115
New Great ..	306-4	306-4	302-8	303-12
Pearl		480	480 475	478-12
Pabany				287-8
Phoenix	..	..	..	425
Simplex ..				110
Swadeshi				526-4
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	150
Tata Mill ..	..	..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	230
Bombay Steam	190
Tram Co. Ord.	126-4
Bundi Cement	16-14
Central India Mining	26
Indian Cement	93-12
Katni Cement Ord.	87-8
Shivarajpur	44
Tata Hydro 1032-8 1035 1023-12 1033-12	
Tata Iron & Steel Ord 42-8 42-8 41 42	
Tata Iron & Steel Def. 138 12 140 132-8 137-12	

ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE MODESTY.

BANDRA YOUTH FINED RS. 20.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On August 14th Khan Bahadur H. J. Antia, First Class Magistrate, Bandra, convicted and sentenced one Abbas Usman, a Mahomedan aged 18, to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month under Section 354 I.P.C. (outraging the modesty of a woman).

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, Khatumbai, a Mahomedan woman aged 35, was assaulted by the accused while the former was returning at 1 a.m. from the "Durga" near the Bandra Slaughter House where she had been to hear the rerital of the Koran on the night previous to the "Kattal" night, that the accused sang a love song and caught one of the hands of the complainant and sought to molest her and that this conduct of the accused greatly shocked the complainant. Two Mahomedan women who accompanied the complainant deposed to having witnessed the assault. Accused pleaded not guilty.

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The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
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Suppliers of Vulcanizing materials of all sorts.
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BETTER THAN ANY SCHEME OFFERED BY OTHER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Any one insuring at age 30 for Rs. 1,000/- for 20 years paying Rs. 70/12/- annually would benefit as follows :—
(a) Rs. 1,000/- immediately on surviving 20 years.
(b) Rs. 1,000/- payable whenever death occurs after 20 years.
(c) Option also is given after 20 years to convert cash into increased insurance of atout Rs. 2,700/- payable at death.
(d) or you can have immediate cash atout Rs. 1,700/-
(e) or if death occurs at any time after five years you get Rs. 1,000/- in cash plus half of what you have paid.
Please note :—SPECIAL FEATURE of the Asian Policy.

FULL AMOUNT OF THE POLICY Is paid in case of DISABILITY BY ACCIDENT.

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
Buyers of two rupees packet containing one thousand pills will get one rupee Jintan packet containing 260 pills with fancy pill cage Free upto 30th September next, Look sharp and don't lose the opportunity.
Sole Agents Jintan Agency,
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Engines, Pumps, Electric Motors, water Tanks, Punching bearing machine, Flour & Oil Mills etc.
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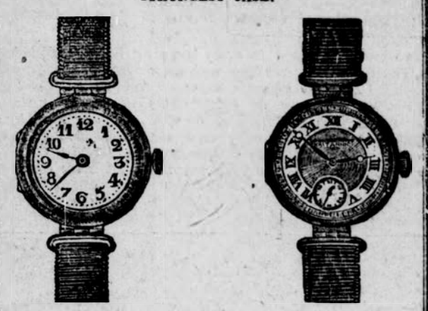
DO NOT MISS DO NOT MISS
THE BEST OPPORTUNITY.
Fully jewelled with LEVER MOVEMENT and of the STRONGEST CASE.



18 ct. Rs. 28 15 ct. Rs. 25 9 ct. Rs. 22

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ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S
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Dacca (Head Office and Factory.) Calcutta Branches—52/1 Beadon Street, 227 Harrison Road, 134 Bowbazar Street, 71/1 Russa Road.
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The premier, the biggest, the cheapest and the most reliable Ayurvedic factory in India

Saribadyarista—Rs. 3 per seer. The best blood purifier and Tonic of the day. Cures Gout, Rheumatic, Neuralgic pains, Gonorrhoea &c.

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Siddha Makaradhwaj—Rs. 20 per tola. The most powerful medicine for all kinds of diseases and for nervous debility etc.

Saraguna Balijarita.
Makaradhwaja—Rs. 8 per tola.

Visiting the factory of Adhyaksha Mathur Babu's Dacca Sakti Oushadhalaya,

His holiness Srimat Bholananda Giri Maharaj, the great saint of Hardwar said:—"Such an epoch-making and benevolent work, was never undertaken by any one in any age either the Satya, Treata or Kalijuga. I confer on you the title of Raj-Chakravorty."

His Excellency Lord Lytton the present Governor of Bengal and (ex-officiating) Governor-General and Viceroy of India said:—"The preparation of indigenous drugs on so large a scale is a very great achievement &c. &c."

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay the Ex-Governor of Bengal said:—I was astonished to find a factory at which the production of medicines was carried out on so great a scale, &c. &c."

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler the Governor of Behar and Orissa said:—"I had no idea that the manufacture of indigenous drugs was carried on upon so large a scale. &c. &c."

Deshabandhu C. R. Das said:—"The business is carried on in an orderly and organised manner. Supervision leaves nothing to be desired. &c. &c."

Mahabhringaraj Tail—Rs. 6 per seer. A well renowned Ayurvedic hair oil

Dashanashanshkar Churna As. 3 per box. A medicated and sweet scented Ayurvedic Dentifrice for all troubles of the teeth.

Brihat Khadir Batika—As. 3 per box. Good remedy for sore throat, Cough and dyspepsia and bad smell of mouth. Also used with betels.

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High rate of commission allowed. Apply for rules and regulations.

Catalogue and treatise on Ayurvedic treatment and *Sakti* Calender are sent free on application with one anna postage stamp.

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All B.S.A. prices reduced. B. S. A. Roadster Model reduced to

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To Quickly Get Rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the **cause** of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored. This is proved by the testimony of thousands.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

DeWITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS

USED WITH SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

Mustard improves the flavour of FISH

Mustard enhances all the delicate flavours of fish. Add a little to the batter for fried fish—to the sauce you serve with boiled fish or mix a little with water into a smooth paste and eat it with any fish. You will be surprised at the wonderfully delicious results.

Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.

M.A.V.2

ANXIETY DISAPPEARED—DISEASE CURED.

Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan.

My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurances, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of Blood being stopped within three days and the piles alling off within ten days.

It was a complete cure. Ever since then our faith in the efficacy of Hakim Saheb's treatment is so thoroughly established that we have been confidently and successfully pleasing cases of all sorts of ailments, of friends and relatives, under his treatment.

We are commenced about equally good results attending all that come under his treatment.

HAJI AHMED KAZAM,
BROTHER, HAJI ABDULLA KAZAM, AGENT,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
170, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"A Dangerous Bridge."—"A Passenger" draws the attention of the Godhra-Lunawada railway authorities to the condition of the railway bridge over the river Panam which is a menace to the safety of passengers. He fears that the bridge is likely to crash any day.

FOR WHOM TO VOTE?

"A Voter" appeals to the Bombay public to vote for only those candidates to the Council who would put up a strong fight for Prohibition and who are sincere believers in Swadeshi, irrespective of their party labels.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.—Mr. A. Nevis suggests a "Middle Course" to put an end to the Hindu-Muslim quarrels. He says that Hindus should start their religious procession with full music and as soon as they approach a mosque the music players should be divided into two sections. One section should stop playing, go to the other end of the mosque while the other section should continue playing till the advanced section restarts after reaching the other end of the mosque. This being done, the other section should stop playing and join the advanced section.

AGUE MIXTURE COMPETITION.

"A Frequent Competitor" deplores that Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co. should have taken so much time to announce the result of Batliwala's Ague Mixture Competion as promised in their advertisement. "It is necessary for promoters of such undertakings" proceeds the writer, "to pay strict adherence to every detail to ensure public approval and confidence."

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

"A student from the G. T. High School," while thanking the University authorities for giving the students at the S. L. Examination an option to answer their papers in History in English or in vernaculars, appeals to the members of the Senate to extend the same option as regards Geography.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

SIR A. P. PATRO'S ADDRESS.

MADRAS, August 19.

The annual convocation of the Madras University was held this afternoon. His Excellency the Chancellor presiding. Sir A. P. Patro, Education Minister, delivered the Convocation Address to the graduates of the year, in the course of which he referred to many problems in university education. He reminded the graduates that one of their great objects should be to carry the light of knowledge to the dark regions in their districts. Without awakening the masses liberal education of a few thousands of people would not contribute to national power and progress. He laid stress on the social reconstruction in which lay the secret of true nationalism. He deplored that the Universities of India had not produced a bold thinker like Ram Mohan Roy or Vidyasagar to emancipate the country from old traditions and customs.

About 1,450 candidates took their degrees in person, including about 76 ladies. Owing to the large number of graduates, the function was split up into two. His Excellency the Governor who arrived this morning in connection with the Convocation left for Ootacamund this evening.—A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Aug. 19.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Barrister-at-Law, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India a further extension of leave on half average pay for three months.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Surgana, vice Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S.

Mr. Vishwanath S. Trivedi to act as Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. H. G. Anjaria pending further orders.

Mr. K. G. Dhandarphale, City Magistrate, First Class Ahmednagar, is invested with powers to try cases in a summary manner under scition 260 of the said Code.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Chief Secretary to Government with effect from 19th April 1926, from which date the Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I.C.S., was confirmed as Member of Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., has been allowed by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on half average pay for three days.

Mr. A. T. Collins has been appointed as a Traffic Officer on the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction scheme with effect from the 20th July 1926.

Mr. Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, L.C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.) is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur Division, vice Mr. A. B. Spencer appointed acting Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Circle.

The town of Manjhid in Karachi District is in danger of being washed away by erosion of the river Indus. A considerable area is reported to have already been submerged.—A. P.

There was a large crowd at the Indian Union Jack Club, Karachi on Wednesday night to hear Col. Nicholay who had been specially deputed by the Commander in Chief to visit Karachi to explain the new scheme for the enrolment of officers into the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—A.P.

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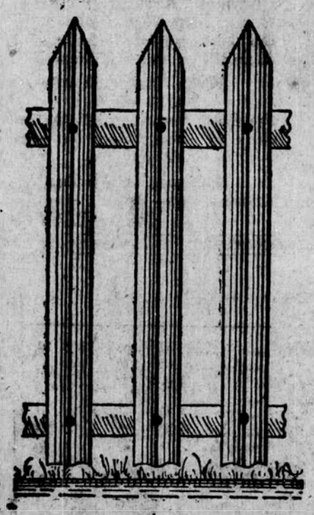
BRASSO
BRASSO
The
METAL POLISH
for Brass & Copper
Why cleanse your utensils in the old-fashioned way with mud and ashes — when a few drops of BRASSO, in a few seconds, will do the work that has previously taken hours?
Sprinkle a few drops of BRASSO on a piece of cloth and rub. Like magic, the dirt is replaced by a brilliant shine. Cooking and eating pots should be rinsed in clean water after polishing.
BRASSO contains no animal fats and is untouched by hand during manufacture

CORRUGATED STEEL PALE FENCING.

UNCLIMBABLE, STRONG AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD



Height from 4 to 8 feet always in stock with its complete fittings. A GREAT SAVING in the cost of erection as it requires no foundation. Enquiries solicited for all kind of iron and sheet works

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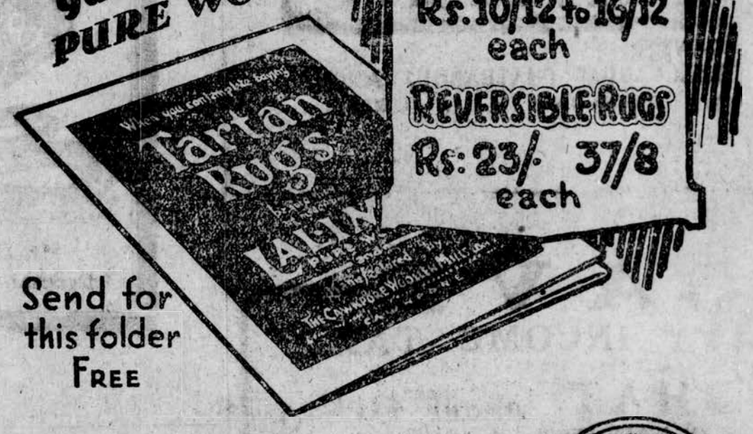

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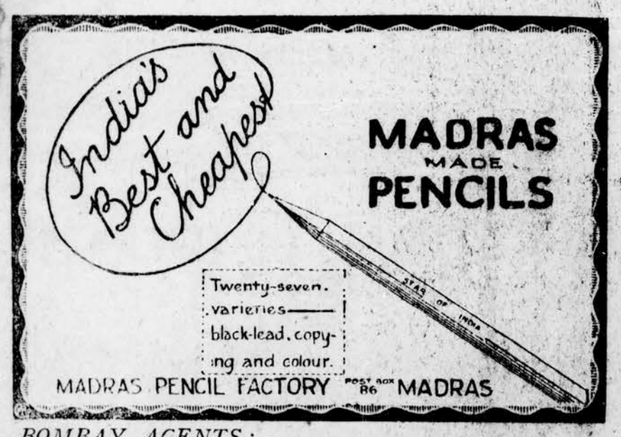
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